

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

ESTABLISHED 1863—VOL. LXII, No. 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 3197.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$6.00 A YEAR
TWO YEARS \$9.00 SINGLE COPIES 15 CENTS

UPHEAVAL IN EGYPT CAUSES MUCH CONCERN

Considered Ominous Coming
On Heels of Morocco
Withdrawal

ASIATIC RACES RESTLESS

MILITARY circles in Washington have been both interested and perturbed by the Egyptian situation, which has arrived on the heels of the Spanish withdrawal in Morocco. It is not that either situation alone would cause anxiety. It is because of their undoubted connection with each other; their influence upon the whole Northern African situation and their ultimate effect upon the relations of the white races with the various Asiatic peoples that events are being closely watched.

Throughout Northern Africa the withdrawal of the Spanish is considered as a victory for the native as against not the Spaniard, but all Europeans. The French have already experienced a certain reaction of this kind. While this has not taken the form of armed outbreaks, it is none the less serious, because it confirms the steadily growing belief that the white man is not invincible.

It is recalled that Japan's successful war against Russia was the beginning of a new epoch throughout all Asia. This because it was the first example in modern times of native Asiatic armies beating European ones on the battlefield. From that time on the attitude of Asiatics has shown that the prestige of Europeans and Americans was considerably lessened. This feeling spread from Asia into Northern Africa. With it went a persistent propaganda which preached that it was not the white man but his weapons which had given him supremacy; that consequently the Oriental with the same weapons could meet him on equal terms.

SOVIET IS ACTIVE

During the recent Great War, African and Asiatic troops were used in considerable numbers, not only on Asiatic battlefields but also European ones. Such use led to a tremendous increase in the number of Asiatics and Africans trained to modern war methods. It, at the same time, showed them that the white man could be beaten in battle. Since the establishment of the Soviet government, evidence is constantly coming to light in virtually all native colonies and possessions of Europeans and Americans that Moscow has been furthering this view as furthering the plan to overthrow the existing governments.

Washington students of the Orient point out that while there are undoubtedly wide differences in civilization existing among different groups of Asiatics; that while there are racial and religious jealousies; the feeling has steadily increased that European and American governments must be eradicated from Asiatic and North African affairs. Consequently, every failure of Europeans or Americans to maintain their present position is considered a victory for the yellow and brown races. This inevitably encourages further outbreaks.

Particular emphasis is put on the fact that the average American and European has been so taken up with the Great War and its after effects upon Europe and America that they have failed to realize to what an extent the war, by comparison with 1914, has weakened the hold of the white man in the Orient. In 1914 Russia was a great land power hovering above the Japanese possessions on the mainland of Asia and but a short distance from Japan

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SECRETARY WILBUR IN REPORT SHOWS WEAKNESS OF U. S. NAVY

THE importance of modernizing the fleet aviation and the oil reserve are among the major topics of the first annual report of Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur. Both the Secretary and the Chief of Bureau of Navigation urge a restoration of the Naval Academy to its former strength, which is dealt with in another column. It is insisted by the Secretary of the Navy that the investigation of the special board has justified the contention that the Navy is keenly alive to the importance of naval aviation. Owing to lack of funds, the upkeep of the fleet is not taken care of, according to the Secretary, and he urges immediate passage of a bill (H. R. 87) authorizing alteration and new construction. He also comments on the acute shortage of officers.

In the course of his discussion of the oil reserves and the suits growing out of them, the Secretary says:

"In the event that this litigation is successful and the leases under attack void, it will be necessary to formulate some definite policy for handling the oil reserves belonging to the Navy in order to meet the situation arising from the depletion of gas pressure and the extraction of oil due to operations in the vicinity, and for the purpose of making the underground supply of oil available in case of war. This matter has been under consideration by an Oil Commission appointed by the President, but it is thought that no definite action should be taken until a course of action has been authorized by Congress. The case involving the Pan American Oil

Co. lease has been submitted to the court for decision and is to be followed by the case involving the lease of the Mammoth Oil Co. It is likely that an appeal will be taken from the judgment of the court, and during this appeal plans for the future course of the Government with relation to these reserves may be fully matured."

In referring to the work of the special board appointed at the suggestion of the President to investigate the effectiveness of air attack against battleships, the Secretary says:

"This board is not only considering the importance and character of aircraft and their means of transportation to and from the field of operations, but also the relative importance and value of the various types of ships and weapons used by the Navy as compared with each other and with aircraft now developed, or such aircraft as are likely to be developed, taking into consideration the known physical laws regulating the development of such craft."

NAVY JUSTICE SYSTEM

After describing how he had carefully investigated the Navy's system of administering justice, the Secretary states that he "has been pleased to find this branch of the work so well and ably administered, and has as yet been unable to see many points in which the present plan may be improved. It is thought, however, that there may be some further extension of the probation plan for dealing with some military offenses, and that possibly a pa-

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GENERAL PERSHING REPORT EPIC ON ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

AMONG the important recommendations in Gen. John J. Pershing's final report as Chief of Staff is that the minimum strength of the Regular Army should be 13,000 officers and 150,000 men. He makes an appeal, also, for the building up of the National Guard to 200,000 and the maintenance of an adequate corps of Reserve officers. Throughout the report there is an effort on the part of General Pershing to outline a plan for the maintenance of an adequate Army of the United States with its three components under the amended National Defense Act.

"The initial steps taken to carry out the provisions of the National Defense Act and the progress made have been mentioned in previous reports. With the completion of this year's work, culminating in the Defense Test, it may be said that we are now in a position to make a fair estimate of the effectiveness of the measures that have been taken.

"One very clear indication that we have builded wisely is the general acceptance of our national defense policy by the people. That there has been a favorable change of sentiment throughout the country is apparent in the attitude of colleges toward the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, as shown by marked increase in enrollments and the large number of applications for officer instructors, and in the increasing desire of young men to attend our Citizen Military Training Camps. It is also seen in the deeper interest and improved efficiency of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. The most conclusive evidence, however, that the people want a system of national defense which will provide for utilizing our strength in a major emergency was brought out by the almost universal approval of the Defense Test.

"Successive reductions in the personnel of the regular establishment have caused many readjustments to be made in order to fulfill the requirements of organization and carry on the training of our defensive forces as a whole. Units of all our civilian elements have been fitted into the general scheme, and reserve officers have been assigned to definite posts and their specific duties pointed out. Though below strength, we remain prepared to assume our national 'position in readiness' behind which to protect an orderly mobilization should such action become necessary.

"The last few years have been a period of economy, with appropriations continuously decreasing, while at the same time there has been a constant growth in the strength of the citizen components, requiring extension of our training agencies. When it is considered that our foreign garrisons are short of personnel, and that there should be expansion in our air service if we are to keep abreast of the times, that the demands upon all branches of the regular service are becoming more insistent, then it is evident that further development of our national defense policy will be seriously retarded unless steps are taken to restore decreases made since 1921. We are down to rock bottom, and no further cuts can be made without endangering the whole scheme. Furthermore, efficiency and economy cannot be achieved under such fluctuations in strength. Economic plans are fruitless without stabilization in the basic factors of numbers and organization.

REGULAR ARMY

"The most vital need is for the increase of the Air Service, and provision ought to be made for its gradual development, with

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PROTEST PARDON FOR LOCKHART'S PARTNER

Proposal To Set Smith Free
Meets With Counsels'
Objections

CRELITORS GET LITTLE

IN a strong letter to Judge Charles F. Stein, Ansell & Bailey protested against the proposal to pardon Smith, of the firm of Smith, Lockhart & Co., who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment as the result of evidence collected through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The following is the letter:

"We are advised that an effort is being made to procure the pardon of the man Smith, member of the former firm of Smith, Lockhart & Co., of Baltimore, both of whom, Smith and Lockhart, were duly convicted in your court but a comparatively short while ago for defrauding their patrons. Smith was justly sentenced to six years' imprisonment and Lockhart to ten. These men, believed at the time to be honest and of good repute, made special efforts to induce officers and men of the Army and Navy and other Government Services to invest their small savings with them.

"As a result hundreds of Service men, with hundreds of others, took their lifetime savings and cramped themselves to save more, and invested all with this fraudulent firm, believing, as by the fraudulent representations of these men they were led to believe, that they were profitably banking their savings with them.

ONLY RECOVER FOUR PER CENT

"We are counsel for 124 of these Service men who were thus induced to invest \$210,015 of their hard-earned savings with Smith, Lockhart & Co., who thereupon fleeced them, and the hundreds of others similarly induced to trust these men, out of nearly every dollar. We are now authoritatively informed that the creditors, after a long wait upon the bankruptcy proceedings, will now recover a paltry 4 per cent of what they invested and may later get 4 per cent more.

"It is inconceivable to us that responsible authority can think of pardoning the man who thus willfully and deliberately swindled these thousands of people of small salaries out of their savings.

"For and on behalf of our clients who have suffered so terribly by reason of this man's crime we protest, with all our energy, against his pardon. It seems to us that to pardon him would be to make a travesty of justice, pervert the merciful power of pardon itself, and do violence to every proper consideration of public and private good.

"May we respectfully ask Your Honor that after you shall have given this letter your consideration you put it, or the copy herewith, in course of transmission to The Honorable Board of Pardons and to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland, with our request that they also give it their consideration."

CAPTAIN BARNES ACQUITTED

CAPT. HAROLD A. BARNES, Q.M.C., U.S.A., was acquitted on November 25 of all charges made before a court-martial in connection with an alleged deficit of \$1806.57 in his accounts while he was commissary officer at Fort Myer, Virginia. The court deliberated an hour and 23 minutes.

ANNUAL NAVY REPORTS RATIFY RUMORS OF U. S. SEA POWER DECLINE.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

THE difficult problems that the Navy has been called on to meet, on account of the shortage of funds for the transportation of officers, and the securing of petty officers to fill vacancies, are the outstanding features of the report of Rear Adm. W. R. Shoemaker, Chief of Bureau of Navigation. The report is filled with interesting and instructive data relative to the personnel of the Navy with a number of important recommendations.

In discussing the personnel problem, Admiral Shoemaker urged strongly an increase of \$50,000 in allotment for transportation. He says that under the new policy of assigning ensigns to battleships an unusually large turnover in junior officers is necessary. The battleships must, he argued, under the present condition, constitute themselves as a training school for inexperienced officers.

On this subject the Admiral said: "Generally speaking, the work of the Officer Personnel Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, has been of a routine nature. Lack of sufficient appropriation has been a handicap, and an additional allotment of \$50,000 was found necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Service. It is unfortunate that officers' movements cannot be gauged by the military necessities of the Navy rather than by the extent of the appropriations allotted for this purpose, but during the past year this has been the fact. Every possible effort has been made to curtail expenses, but in spite of all these efforts it was found necessary to request the additional sum of \$50,000.

SHORTAGE OF LIEUTENANTS

"There still exists a shortage of officers, and this is particularly felt in the grade of lieutenant. Obviously, this shortage reacts adversely on the efficiency of the Naval Establishment.

"Owing to the adoption of a policy this year that newly graduated ensigns should be assigned to service on board battleships and cruisers, it has become necessary to make an unusually large turnover in the junior officer personnel of battleships and cruisers in order to accommodate these newly graduated ensigns and in order to provide the necessary officer complements for other vessels of the Fleet. It is recognized that this policy, although a most excellent one, will continue to result in a large turnover. In order, however, to minimize the ill effects of this turnover every effort is made by the bureau to maintain at least 30 ensigns on each battleship and the same ratio on the cruisers.

"The demand for officers for instruction in the various postgraduate courses, for service in aviation and in submarines, has been met, but only with very considerable effort, both as regards economy and efficiency. If we had a reserve of officer personnel, this problem would be considerably simplified, but unfortunately there is no reserve of unemployed officers, and the officers necessary to fill classes at the War College and the postgraduate schools and those necessary to operate the submarine and aviation branches of the Navy must in the end be provided by the battleships.

It is essential, therefore, that the larger vessels of the Fleet take advantage of their greater number of experienced officers to provide intensive training to the inexperienced officers in order that they may be prepared at the earliest possible date for transfer to smaller vessels of the Navy, to aviation duties, and to the necessary postgraduate instruction.

"Detachment of officers from vessels after only one or two years' service on board cannot be done without adversely affecting the efficiency of the vessel; but this adverse effect on the efficiency of battleships and cruisers must, under present personnel conditions, be accepted in order to provide qualified officers for the smaller vessels of the Fleet and for the general good of the Naval Service.

"The battleships must, under present conditions, constitute themselves training schools for inexperienced officers and must accomplish this duty in addition to their other duties and with as little interference as possible with their preparation for war. The shortage of warrant officers has practically been filled and will be filled in the near future. The warrant officers' situation now is very satisfactory."

PETTY OFFICERS NEEDED

Touching on the problem of securing petty officers, Admiral Shoemaker declared that there were 5000 vacancies in petty

Chiefs of Bureaus Emphasize 'Acute Officer Shortage and Need of Funds in Reports Submitted.

officer ratings at the beginning of the fiscal year and even now there are close to 2000 vacancies. In commenting on the situation, Admiral Shoemaker said:

"The enlisted-personnel situation at the beginning of the fiscal year was generally unsatisfactory, and more than 5000 vacancies existed in the petty-officer ratings, with corresponding excesses in the non-rated grades. This unsatisfactory distribution was attributed generally to the abnormal turnover of personnel in 1923. During a period of 17 months to November, 1923, a total of 40,000 first enlistments were required to maintain a strength of 86,000 men, and the replacement of so large a number of trained men in that short period could have no other effect than to produce a generally unsatisfactory condition in the enlisted personnel. For many months steady losses had been going on in the petty-officer ratings. The service was kept fully informed of the situation and attention directed to the groups of ratings in which the shortage was acute. The Fleet was urged to concentrate on the training of its own petty officers; new trade schools were opened and additional men entered for instruction; quotas for advancement in rating without prior reference to the bureau were assigned the major administrative commands of the Fleet in order to indicate a definite number of advancements necessary to meet current requirements and eliminate delay in effecting advancements of men qualified in all respects. The co-operation of the entire Service is reflected in present conditions. The shortage in petty officer groups of ratings is now reduced to 1986, distributed in only a few of the more technical ratings. Shortages still exist within the petty-officer ratings, but men are being advanced as soon as they become eligible in accordance with current instructions. These shortages occur principally in the first and second class petty-officer ratings. This condition is the expected and natural result of the absorption of the large number of inexperienced men during the past two years, and in certain technical trades to the attractions of employment in civil life."

FOR RECLASSIFICATION

To correct the deficiency in the petty officer situation, the following recommendations are made:

"(1) Reclassification of the various forms of discharges for purposes of uniformity and to protect the interests of the enlisted men upon discharge, in connection with obtaining employment in civil life; to show on the face of discharge the character of service performed by the man while in the Navy; and on discharges other than honorable discharges to state definitely that the man was discharged under honorable conditions if such be the case.

"(2) Classification of service on certain district vessels, in the cases of enlisted men, as sea duty, instead of shore duty, so as to give credit for sea service to men employed on district craft actively engaged in cruising.

"(3) Restricting recommendations to be placed on the bureau's eligibility list for advancement in certain petty officer ratings where the number of men on the list exceeds the probable number that can be rated in a reasonable length of time. This action was deemed necessary to obviate the building up of a large eligibility list in certain ratings where the more recent recommendations could not be reached for many months, in some ratings, years.

"(4) Restricting re-enlistments of men with broken service to ratings in which vacancies exist. This action has encouraged men to maintain continuous service, and assures those on the eligibility list that their prospects for advancement in rating are not being jeopardized.

"(5) The assignment of Fleet quotas for advancement to petty officer ratings where the number of vacancies in the service as a whole so warrants, thereby reducing the length of time which otherwise would be taken up in the transmission of 30, 1924, was \$16,000,000. Of this, \$1,500,000 was reserved by the Bureau of the

Budget, and was not to be utilized except by special authority. In addition to this recommendations and authorizations for advancement through the mails.

"(6) Continuing the policy of keeping the Service fully informed of the petty officer situation by monthly letters and directing attention to those groups of ratings in which shortages exist, for purposes of concentrated training.

"(7) Advancement to lowest petty officer rating restricted to men having one year's service. This restriction has the effect of making all men eligible for advancement at the same time, regardless of whether they have received their training at trade schools or on board ship.

"(8) Allocation of 2000 men under instruction at trade schools to meet the requirements of various groups of technical ratings, and their classification by groups, first: To assist the Fleet in training non-rated men for advancement to lowest petty officer ratings in branches where excessive turnover is anticipated; and second, to assist the Fleet by giving advanced training to petty officers in branches where the necessary equipment for such training is not available on vessels or where instruction can be given more advantageously on shore.

"(9) The men of technical ratings required to effect replacements in the submarine service shall, prior to being sent to the Fleet for distribution, be given a preliminary course of instruction designed to better qualify them for the duties of their rating for service on board submarines.

"(10) Establishment of recruit division on board ship, thereby continuing the training of apprentice seamen after completion of eight weeks at training stations, withholding advancement to seamen, second class, or firemen, third class, until the completion of four months' service.

"(11) Revision of tour of sea and shore duty to permit a more equitable period of shore duty assignment in different groups of ratings where the requirements afloat and ashore can not be adjusted to one basis for all ratings. Constant attention is given to the length of time that men remain on shore (at present limited to two years) in order that shore assignments may be equalized with resulting fairness to all concerned. Every consideration is given by the bureau to individual requests for assignment to shore duty at particular localities.

"(12) Re-establishment of the former practice of issuing permanent and acting appointments in petty officer ratings, other than third class, as recommended by the General Board in its personnel study, and directed by the Secretary of the Navy.

"(13) Abolishment of one-year extensions of enlistments, except in individual cases as may be necessary for the purpose of completing the necessary service for transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve, or for trade school assignment.

NEW RATINGS

"(14) Establishment of new ratings of fire control man second class, aerographers, aviation pilots and officers' stewards and cooks.

"(15) Closing trade schools not required, viz, yeomen, gunner's mates, photographers, pigeon training, aviation riggers and instrument repair.

"(16) Establishment of new trade schools, viz., fire control, radio material and sound schools.

"(17) Additional trade schools established on west coast, viz., sound school, electrical school, radio material school and pharmacist's mates school.

"(18) Routine inspection of receiving ships and barracks at stated intervals and analysis of daily reports from receiving ships to effect a reduction in the number of men carried on general detail.

"(19) Planning re-establishment of appropriation subhead "receiving ships and barracks" under control of the Bureau of Navigation, to include all items now chargeable to the various material bureaus.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The winter maneuvers of the Fleet were curtailed on account of two deficiencies, is among the declarations made in the annual report of Adm. E. W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations. One was the condition of the boilers of the battleships of the Scouting Fleet, and the other was the lack of Fleet submarines. The "S" class of submarines are not fitted for operations with the Fleet, according to the Admiral's statement.

The Admiral also said that a saving in the cost of fuel resulted from the curtailment of the operations of the Fleet. Evidently, as the Fleet did not go much of any place, it did not use the usual amount of fuel. Speaking of the condition of the older battleships, Admiral Eberle said:

"During the course of the winter maneuvers the operations of the Scouting Fleet were much curtailed on account of the boilers of the battleships Florida, Utah, Wyoming and Arkansas. The Wyoming and Arkansas were directed to return to their home yards in February in order that necessary repairs could be made to permit them to take the midshipman's practice cruise. The Florida and Utah remained at Guantanamo Bay from the end of February until the 1st of May."

Referring to the needs of the Fleet Submarines the Admiral said:

"Due to the lack of Fleet submarines to operate as tactical units with the Fleet, the "S" class submarines were assigned for this purpose. It was realized that they could not meet the full need of Fleet submarines, but the advantages gained in this employment have offset the stress to which the personnel and material were subjected. These submarines were designed for independent operations and are effective for such purposes within their fuel radius. They are not satisfactory as Fleet submarines and should be relieved from such duty as soon as suitable types are available. Long radius, cruising submarines, and submarines with mine-laying characteristics are urgently required for that work."

Describing how \$1,500,000 appropriated for the Fleet by Congress has been returned to the Treasury, Admiral Eberle said:

"The appropriation for fuel and transportation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, is estimated that another \$1,500,000 will be unexpended and returned to the Treasury. This saving is partly due to the low price of fuel oil which the Navy paid during the year and partly due to curtailment of activities. Due to their material condition the coal burning battleships were unable to participate in the complete maneuvers, and only one completed her gunnery exercises for the year. Several auxiliaries which had been planned to operate the whole year were laid up for decommissioning during a part of the year. The Fleet Operating Schedule for the past year did not include any foreign cruising for the main Fleet. Such cruising is considered desirable and should be included in annual programs."

VESSELS PLACED IN COMMISSION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, the following vessels were placed in commission:

Battleships, first line: Colorado, West Virginia. Light cruisers, first line: Richmond, Detroit, Concord, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Trenton.

Light cruiser, second line: Galveston. Patrol vessel, gunboat: Tulsa. Auxiliaries, Fleet tugs: Pinola, Bagaduce. Auxiliaries, mine-sweepers: Pelican, Penguin, Pigeon, Woodcock.

Rigid Airship: Shenandoah (ex-ZR-1). Destroyers, first line: Doyen, Decatur, Henshaw, Moody, McCawley, Meyer, Sinclair. Submarines, first line: S-13, 18, 24, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 37, 39, 40, 41.

Yacht: Niagara. Miscellaneous: Topoka. Patrol vessels, Eagles: Eagle 32, Eagle 11. Patrol vessels, subchasers: 192, 287.

VESSELS PLACED OUT OF COMMISSION

Battleships, first line: Delaware, North Dakota. Cruiser, second line: Charleston. Light cruisers, second line: Galveston, Birmingham, Tacoma. Patrol vessel, gunboat: Quiros. Auxiliary, collier: Proteus. Destroyers, first line: Delphy, Chauncey, Fuller, S. P. Lee, Nicholas, Young, Woodbury. Fleet submarines, T-1, T-2. Submarines, second line: L-11, O-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, R-21, 25. Auxiliary, older: Trinity.

GEN. PERSHING MAKES EPIC REPORT ON ARMY

Deals With All Problems Of
Regulars, Guard, O. R.
And C. M. T. C.

MANY RECOMMENDATIONS

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the provision that a larger proportion of non-commissioned officers be trained as independent flyers. It was quite frequently stated during the World War that non-commissioned pilots were just as proficient in the mechanics of their profession, and quite as likely to follow their leader and devote their whole time to the execution of their mission, as many commissioned officers. Another point is that flying should be made as simple as possible in order to encourage officers and men of the National Guard and Reserves to take training in aviation.

"The next most important thing is to bring up our overseas garrisons to prescribed strength. There are also shortages in the line and in most of the staff corps that ought to be met as soon as possible. In short, we should have in the Regular Army 13,000 officers and 150,000 men, if we are to carry out effectively the mission given us in the National Defense Act.

NATIONAL GUARD

"The present thriving condition of the National Guard may be attributed to the activity of its officers, and the commendable desire on the part of Governors and other State officials to support an efficient body of State troops, not only to meet local emergencies, but to provide their proportionate representation in the national defense system. While the program contemplates a force of 250,000 in the National Guard, among which are certain auxiliary troops to be allotted to organized corps and armies, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the formation of a proportion of these and carry them as 'deferred units.'

"It is now suggested that this plan be continued and that in time of peace the active strength of the National Guard be stabilized somewhere about 200,000. This limitation would not materially delay the completion of the larger units, and would make recruitment less difficult. It is believed also that it would tend to elevate the standards, and make for efficiency, which, after all, are of far greater importance than mere increase in numbers.

"The difference could be met easily and profitably by passing individuals of a given length of service to an inactive or reserve list, from which they would be subject to call only in a great emergency, and thus the total strength in available matériel would not in the end be affected.

"There is one thing that should be insisted upon in the National Guard, which is that enlistments be completed at least three months before going into summer camp. Too little practical benefit is derived by the Guard organizations that go into camp with the ranks full of green recruits. Preliminary drills in the school of the soldier should be held in the army, and the time in camp devoted to the instruction of both officers and men, as far as possible, in battle tactics.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

"The successful preparation for defense as contemplated in the Act of 1920 for the most part depends upon the reserve officer. Without adequate numbers, efficiently trained, and equitably allotted to the various units of staff and line, we should, in a great emergency, find ourselves exactly where we were in 1917. It should be remembered that we must turn to the Reserves for all extra officers needed, and that many would be required to fill the quotas of the Regular Army and the National Guard to start with. The efficiency of these officers is the variable in the equation, and the more nearly we are able to approximate to its maximum value the more confidently may we consider ourselves as approaching a condition of readiness.

B. O. T. C.

"For many years prior to the war, military instruction had been given in many schools and colleges with the view of fitting young men for future service, and there can be little doubt that the knowledge possessed by them was a material factor in hastening the training of the millions

called to the colors. Since the war the establishment of regular courses, and the adoption of credits for military studies have resulted in a striking improvement in methods and character of instruction which, under specially trained officers, are better adapted to the practical requirements of actual service. Graduates are now commissioned in the reserves and assigned to units in the locality of residence, as are graduates of the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

"In this way we are gradually replacing the veteran reserve officers as they pass beyond the age limit or otherwise discontinue connection with the reserves. This policy should be carried to the limit of effective application, although for lack of officers we are not prepared to meet the increasing demand for the establishment of new units nor for additional instructors for existing units, and thus we have not been able to take full advantage of this opportunity to increase the numbers under instruction.

C. M. T. C.

"The benefits of these summer camps to the young men, merely as a school of citizenship and physical training, are of such unquestioned value as to warrant an increasing annual appropriation for their expansion to the limit of our facilities for efficient management. But beyond that, when considered from the viewpoint of their essential bearing on the rebuilding of our defense system, these camps are invaluable. They furnish every year a certain number of reserve officers from among their numbers, all of whom disseminate the obligation of service among their people, oftentimes remote from any other contact with governmental aims in this regard.

"As to the methods of selecting personnel for these camps, it is important that it should be more in accord with the distribution of population. Now that the purposes and the advantages are more generally understood each district or county in the several corps areas could be given an allotment corresponding to population, bearing in mind the later effect on the distribution of reserve officers and units. This consideration is very essential to the complete realization of the idea of localization of reserve units of which these young officers from the training camps and colleges would become active members. Every effort to follow this principle should be made as a means of giving each community its representation in the defense system. When accomplished, there need be no further apprehension regarding the permanence of the defense policy.

HOUSING

"In many military stations the flimsy temporary structures erected during the war, most of them fire-traps, are still being occupied as makeshifts, oftentimes rebuilt from old material and at the expense of the officers. Poor living conditions do not make for either morale or efficiency. The Army's services in the past and the demands upon it for the future entitle it to greater consideration at the hands of Congress, in this respect, than has so far been accorded since the World War.

WAR-TIME PROCUREMENT

"All matters of war-time procurement are placed under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of War and are receiving full consideration, but every risk of failure, and from experience there are many, should be foreseen and provided for. Of course, a very close liaison between the procurement agency and the General Staff should be maintained, through which the Chief of Staff and the Assistant Secretary would be of mutual aid, under direction of the Secretary of War, in the solution of those great problems of co-ordinating the demands of the armies in time of war with civil requirements of every nature. The nature of the problems involved in procurement calls for a continuing supervision and direction by a permanent organization applicable to war-time needs as well as those of peace. In a great emergency, it is probable that the Chief of Staff would be called upon to give effect to War Department directions in these matters, through such civil agencies as might be designated by the President to aid in the solution of the intricate questions involved."

CAPTAIN'S PROMOTION

"It is sometimes said that advancement in the Army cannot be commensurate with intrinsic worth or actual achievements. Yet the fact of the matter is that efficiency and devotion to duty almost invariably receive recognition in assignment to responsible positions. Efficient and accomplished officers are sought for every class of duty, and the supply has never been equal to the demand. Important assignments come unsought to those who are qualified.

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GENERAL DAVIS GIVES OUT ANNUAL REPORT

Releases Facts And Figures
On Personnel Of Army
Of United States

SCORES SHORT SERVICE

THE following are extracts from the annual report of The Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, to the Secretary of War:

"The actual strength of the Army on June 30, 1924, by classes of personnel, was as follows:—Commissioned officers: Regular Army (active list), 11,335; Philippine Scouts (active list), 101; Retired Regular Army, on active duty, 139; Retired Philippine Scouts, on active duty, 17; Reserves, on active duty, 61; Emergency (World War), undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction, 2; making a total of commissioned officers of 11,655.

"Warrant officers: Regular Army (active list), 1063; Retired Regular Army, on active duty, 2; Total warrant officers, 1065. Enlisted men: Regular Army (active list), 121,028; Philippine Scouts (active list), 7115; Retired Regular Army, on active duty, 80; Total enlisted men, 128,223; making a grand total of 140,943.

"In addition to all of the foregoing, there were 675 Army nurses (468 regular and 207 reserve), 30 contract surgeons, 666 cadets at the United States Military Academy, 222 Army field clerks, and 167 field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, in service on June 30, 1924, making altogether 142,703 individuals in the military service of the United States on that date.

"Of the 140,943 commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men accounted for above, 104,286 were serving in the continental United States, 13,096 in Hawaii, 11,808 in the Philippines, 8880 in the Canal Zone, 977 in China, 392 in Alaska, 5 in Europe (attached to the Graves Registration Service), and 187 were either en route from one country to another or serving as military attachés in various foreign countries.

"Officers' Reserve Corps—The strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps increased from 76,923 on June 30, 1923, to 81,706 on June 30, 1924, a net gain of 4783. This comparatively small net gain is accounted for by the unusually large number of separations by reason of declination to accept reappointment upon expiration of the 5-year term of commission. During the fiscal year 21,065 appointments were made and 16,282 members of the corps were separated from service. Of the latter, 277 resigned, 1246 were discharged, 210 died, 79 accepted appointments in the Regular Army, 13,793 were separated by reason of expiration of the 5-year term for which they were appointed, and the remaining 677 appointments were either declined or canceled. Of the officers appointed, 3317 were Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates of the class of 1924 and 348 were graduates of the 'blue' course given at Citizens' Military Training Camps during the summer of 1923. During the fiscal year 6383 Reserve officers were placed on active duty.

"Enlisted Reserve Corps—During the same period the strength of the Enlisted Reserve Corps increased from 1557 to 3400. As in previous years, enlistments were limited to those qualified as non-commissioned officers and specialists to form cadres for units of the Organized Reserves, graduates of Citizens' Military Training Camps who were eligible and qualified and who did not desire service in the National Guard, and candidates for appointment as officers in the Regular Army or the Officers' Reserve Corps who would not otherwise be eligible for such appointment. During the fiscal year 141 enlisted Reservists were called to active duty for 15 days' training.

RECRUITING GOOD

"Recruiting for the Army—During the fiscal year the efforts of the recruiting service resulted in 77,696 enlistments and re-enlistments, exclusive of 1242 for the Philippine Scouts. Of these, 71,222 (or 91.67 per cent) were of native-born Americans and 6474 (or 8.33 per cent) of foreign-born persons; 45,709 were original enlistments, 17,555 were re-enlistments and 14,432 were enlistments of men with former service.

"This resulted in an increase in the actual enlisted strength of the Army (exclusive of Philippine Scouts), despite losses from

all causes, from 111,341 on June 30, 1923, to 121,108 on June 30, 1924. This demonstrates conclusively that, under existing conditions and the present system of recruiting, the Regular Army can readily be brought to its maximum authorized enlisted strength of 125,000 when funds available for the pay of that number of men are appropriated. For the fiscal year 1925 the appropriations for 'Pay of the Army' make available funds for an average enlisted strength of only 118,750.

"The increase indicated was achieved in the face of handicaps presented by the low rate of pay of recruits, as compared with that available in civil life, and the legal necessity of securing the consent of parents or guardians to the enlistment of minors between 18 and 21 years of age and birth certificates and affidavits to prove the age claimed by an applicant over 21 years of age.

"One-year Enlistments—Acceptance of enlistments for a one-year period, which had been discontinued on January 28, 1922, was ordered to be resumed in instructions issued to the recruiting service on March 27, 1924, the Attorney General, to whom the question was submitted for review, having held that existing law makes it mandatory on the War Department to accept original enlistments in the Army for either one or three years, at the option of the soldier.

OBJECT TO ONE-YEAR ENLISTMENTS

"One-year enlistments are objectionable, under normal conditions, primarily because of the additional expense involved. Obviously the cost of recruiting three one-year men, transporting them to the units to which they have been assigned, and providing them with mileage upon discharge, is, on the average, three times as great as in the case of one man enlisted for a term of three years. Furthermore, the services of the one-year man can seldom be utilized to advantage in training others, for the reason that he himself has not become sufficiently well trained for the purpose during his brief term of service. Neither are these short-term men available for service in overseas garrisons because of the time necessarily lost in transporting them thither and then back again for discharge within the year.

"The experience of the War Department having demonstrated conclusively the undesirability of one-year enlistments, the Secretary of War presented the matter to the Chairman of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, with recommendation that existing law on the subject be amended to read, 'Hereafter original enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a period of one or three years, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and re-enlistments shall be for a period of three years.'

"Bills contemplating the modification of the law on the subject of one-year enlistments were introduced in both branches of Congress, but too near the close of the session to permit their consideration.

"Appointment of Officers—During the fiscal year 490 candidates received appointments in the grade of second lieutenant. Of these, 387 were graduates of the United States Military Academy, two were former officers of the Regular Army, one was a graduate of the 1917 class of the United States Naval Academy, 10 were enlisted men of the Regular Army, and 90 were civilians. In addition to these, five first lieutenants in the Medical Corps and one chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant were appointed.

"Retired Officers With Civil War Service—Among the Regular Army officers on the retired list on June 30, 1924, were 114 who served as officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War.

"Reserve Officers' Training Corps—On June 30, 1924, altogether 330 units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with a total enrollment of 103,894, were in existence at civilian educational institutions throughout the United States, of which 231 were senior units, with an enrollment of 63,570, and 99 were junior units, with an enrollment of 40,324.

C. M. T. C. DATA

"Citizens' Military Training Camps—During the fiscal year 27 Citizens' Military Training Camps were held at posts and camps in various parts of the United States for periods of 30 days each. Four courses of instruction were given, known, respectively, as the 'basic,' the 'red,' the 'white' and the 'blue' courses. The aggregate attendance at the camps was 24,483. Commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps were tendered to 348 graduates of the 'blue' courses. Nearly 60,000 young men have been graduated from the various courses conducted at the camps during their three years of operation.

ANNUAL NAVY REPORTS SHOW SERVICE NEEDS

Bureau of Aeronautics Asks Sufficient Funds For Development

ACHIEVEMENTS ARE CITED

BY the enumeration of the progress that has been made in the Navy in air service, Rear Adm. William A. Moffet opens the annual report of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Then follows a discussion of all of the phases of aeronautics, including the activities of the Marine Corps. Admiral Moffet emphasizes considerably the importance of developing reserves for the Air Service, but does not give a very hopeful view of the increase of pilots in the Regular Navy.

In the achievements of the Bureau, Admiral Moffet enumerates the following:

"During the year covered by this report progress has been made in naval aviation along the following lines:

"(a) Improved designs of aircraft which are especially adapted to the needs of the mobile fleet have been completed.

"(b) The UO-1 observation airplane has been placed in production and issued to ships of the fleet. The CS—combined long-distance scouting, bombing and torpedo airplane—has passed preliminary tests in service and has been placed in production. An improved training plane, the NB-1, has satisfactorily passed its preliminary tests, and has been placed in production. An improved patrol seaplane, the PN-7, a development of the F-5-L, has been given extensive service in the fleet with gratifying results. The development of all-metal pontoons and boat hulls has continued.

"(c) The Shenandoah has completed her preliminary trials successfully. A mooring mast has been installed on the U.S.S. Patoka, assigned as tender and mobile base for the Shenandoah, and is ready for service tests with the Shenandoah.

"(d) The design of shipboard catapults has been improved and use of catapults has been extended in the fleet.

"(e) There has been improvement in the design of motors, propellers and accessories, and new world's records for speed have been established by naval seaplanes and airplanes.

"(f) The development of arresting gear for carrier work has continued with satisfactory progress on board the experimental carrier Langley, but the progress in completion of new airplane carriers has been slow.

"(g) A determined effort has been made to reduce accidents and thereby effect saving in personnel and material. The number of accidents per flying hour this year has been reduced below that of the preceding year.

"(h) Operations of aircraft with the fleet during the past year have been on a greater scale than any preceding year, and an increase of more than 5000 flying hours has been reported over those of the previous year."

Speaking of the plans of the bureau for the future and the work before it, the Admiral says:

"The aim of the bureau has been to provide aircraft and aviation equipment that will best meet our naval requirements. This is only possible to the extent permitted by the state of the art and by the funds available.

"It is a comparatively simple matter to obtain aircraft which are reliable and handle well in the air. The great difficulty is to obtain aircraft possessing these qualitative existing organizations. The compulsory award of contracts to the lowest bidder as required by law has not always worked to the advantage of the Government or of the industry. In some cases the lowest bidder has failed to fulfill the contract because of engineering incapacity or because of financial losses sustained.

"As a result, the Government does not secure the aircraft contracted for on time, and the money has been tied up which should have been available as a potential credit for more reliable contractors to carry on legitimate production."

Referring to the policy that should be pursued in obtaining personnel, Admiral Moffet said:

"Three reserve training stations have been established. In addition, refresher courses are given to Naval reservists at all regular naval air stations. A number of reserves take this training annually. The bureau believes that the development of a

reserve for naval aviation in peace is essential to a sound policy of national defense.

"The work of the bureau and the progress of naval aviation has been facilitated by the co-operation of the Army, Air Service, the Air Mail Service, the Bureau of Standards, and the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, and which are also suitable for naval purposes. Few manufacturers are able to carry on experimental development on their own initiative and at their own expense. For this reason the Bureau of Aeronautics is obliged to allocate a portion of its funds annually for experimental work, without which progress in naval aviation would be impossible.

NEEDS FUNDS

"The bureau has lacked funds to provide aircraft in sufficient quantities to meet the increasing requirements for aircraft in the fleet. The falling off of production orders for aircraft has produced a situation in the aircraft industry of the country that threatens serious consequences. Only by production orders can the manufacturers hope to make reasonable profits, and without reasonable profits the industry cannot survive. Competition is keen but the volume of business is not sufficient to keep the co-operation of these agencies with the Bureau of Aeronautics has resulted in economy, and duplication of work has been avoided by the joint use of facilities of these branches of the Government. The assistance of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has been particularly valuable in many of the research and design problems of the bureau."

In his recommendations for legislation, Admiral Moffet declares:

"The need for appropriate national legislation for the fostering and regulation of commercial aviation continues to be felt. Such legislation is necessary for the development of commercial aviation and the aircraft industry. The development of commercial aviation is vital as a potential reserve for naval aviation in time of war.

"While much has been accomplished by way of fitting the fleet with adequate aircraft defense, this branch of the naval service has not attained its full stature, nor is it adequate to a well-rounded Naval Establishment.

"1. Naval aviation personnel has decreased during the past three years in the face of constantly increasing demands for aviation services. There has been a net gain of but two officer pilots to aviation within the past year.

"2. There is an urgent need for properly equipped aircraft tenders to serve with the fleet.

"3. Aircraft-carrier tonnage should be increased within the limits laid down by the limitation-of-armaments treaty in order that the Navy under this treaty may exist as a well proportioned first line defense.

"4. Immediately following the equipment of the fleet with adequate supply of aircraft, outlying naval bases should be supplied with much needed aviation equipment."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S REPORT

The Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy is not only a law administering, but a law-making body, according to the annual report of Rear Adm. J. L. Latimer, Judge Advocate General of the Navy. And Admiral Latimer makes a most excellent showing of the various activities of his office, despite its limited personnel.

He was called upon during the year to deal with everything, from the authority of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the adjustment of damage claimed for collisions between Naval ships and merchant marine. In the Virgin Islands it was the prohibition question with which Admiral Latimer was called upon to deal.

The Judge Advocate General's activities in writing Naval legislation cover, too, a wide range. Three important bills were prepared in his office, and a total of 117 Senate bills and 212 House bills were referred to the Judge Advocate General. Among the larger measures were the Naval Reserve Bill, the Land Omnibus Bill, the Naval Omnibus Bill and the bill for the equalization of promotion between the line and the staff.

UTAH RESCUES SCHOONER CREW

THE U.S.S. Utah rescued the captain and crew of seven men of the derelict schooner Marguerite M. Wemyss off Cape Hatteras on November 23, according to advices received at the Navy Department. Captain Costa reported that the schooner had been struck by an unidentified steamer at 1 A. M., November 22.

WASHINGTON IS SUNK BY TEXAS GUN FIRE

Secretary Wilbur Declares Results of Tests Are Satisfactory

EXPERIMENT IS VALUABLE

THE Washington was sunk by gunfire on November 25. The target ship was shelled by the U.S.S. Texas.

The special board carried out its plans as previously announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These consisted of tests of the effect of under-water attacks upon the target ship, which was done by placing explosives at fixed distances from the target. The Secretary stated that the experiments had fully demonstrated the power of the Washington to resist under-water attacks according to the previous estimates of the designers of her hull. The nature of the tests is confidential.

In reference to the sinking, Secretary Wilbur said:

"The exact results of the experiments on the hull of the ship popularly referred to as the Washington were of great military value and will be immediately considered by the special board dealing with the relative value of the various arms of the service, including the air force, with a view of determining the most advantageous disposition of available appropriations for national defense.

"To state with any detail the nature and character of the experiments conducted upon the hull of this ship would not only be to give to foreign nations the advantages of the expenditures involved on our part, but give the advantages of the information which could only be obtained at a cost greatly in excess of that expended by our Government, and thus surrender one of the advantages accorded to us by the Treaty for the Limitation of Armament, which required this vessel to be permanently sunk or broken up, but permitted its use as a target before actual sinking.

"The expectations of our Naval constructors concerning the resisting power of the ship against gun fire, bomb and torpedo explosions, have been fully justified, and the detail examination of the hull after various explosions will be of inestimable value in the development of our national defense.

It may also be stated that torpedo, aerial bomb and gunfire experiments were used in the tests. The final tests on yesterday morning were by gunfire.

"The ship was sunk and the experiments conducted were even more valuable than anticipated.

SECRETARY IN REPORT SHOWS NAVY WEAKNESS

[Continued from Page 1581]

role plan, not now in use, may be adopted without detriment to the service and to the advantage of the prisoners. It is felt that changes should be made gradually and after due consideration and consultation with the officers of the Navy, and no radical changes have been made or are proposed."

The Secretary, under the head "Condition and Needs of the Fleet," makes a conservative statement by saying that "The state of the material condition of the Fleet is now not satisfactory."

Then he proceeds by saying:

"Although the available funds for the present fiscal year remain about the same as for last year, retrogression is apparent because the ships are older and the maintenance costs are increasing accordingly. Efficient operation is becoming impaired and casualties to machinery are frequent. Every effort has been directed toward devoting expenditures solely to the upkeep of ships in commission. Even then all urgent repairs cannot be accomplished and ships remain at navy yards an undue length of time and leave without completion of needful repairs.

"Because of this inadequacy of funds, an order was issued in August of this year reducing to a minimum all improvements to the units of the fleet no matter how important.

"Much work has been accomplished by using salvaged material or supplies in store which were purchased during or immediately subsequent to the war period. This

source of supply is diminishing rapidly, requiring even greater demands upon current appropriations for material. Of the vessels scrapped, both the old and the unfinished battleships have been a supply store of both material and equipment.

"The six older battleships must be modernized if the reliance on them as ships of the first line of battle is to continue and our ratio of naval strength is to be maintained. Plans are ready to undertake the work as soon as the necessary legislation is enacted.

"A bill known as H. R. 8087, authorizing these alterations and certain new construction, passed the House and Senate in the recent session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, but a motion to reconsider the vote in the Senate held up final action thereon. It is hoped that the Congress will pass this bill and that funds will be made available immediately to begin the alterations and construction enumerated therein."

It is insisted by the Secretary that there is a deficiency in the number of officers now in the Service. On this subject he says:

"The existing authorized strength of line commissioned officers represents a minimum figure for adequate naval peace preparation, and it is considered essential to efficiency that this strength be reached as quickly as can be done with the output of the Naval Academy. One of the serious problems of the department is to provide competent commissioned officers, since upon them rests, in peace and war, the responsibility for training personnel, active and reserve, and of operating and keeping up the materials. Basically, they are the framework upon which the Navy rests, and upon them will fall the prodigious tasks incident to war-time expansion.

"The department finds it a difficult problem to adequately officer the vessels now maintained in commission under the operating plan, and believes that the maximum number of operating vessels has been reached consistent with the officer personnel available and competent to man the ships. There are now 4785 commissioned officers of the line, and of this number 2143, almost one-half, are ensigns and junior grade lieutenants, officers of limited sea experience. Consequently, it is necessary to carry on, both at sea and on shore, intensive methods of training in order that these young officers may be fitted for the responsible duties of the higher ranks at an early date.

"Having in mind the present line officer shortage, it is regrettable that the resources of this fine institution are not used to full capacity for training the youths of the country."

In referring to a shortage in enlisted men for the Navy, the Secretary says: "The department considers, prior to the commissioning of the Saratoga and Lexington in 1926, the strength of the Navy should be increased by 3000 additional men to man these two large airplane carriers and to augment the number of men in the aviation service afloat."

He expresses the hope that, "Of the hundred appointments to the Naval Academy allowed the Secretary from enlisted men, that next year these vacancies will be filled. Last year 67 enlisted men qualified for commissions."

NAVIGATION ASKS ECONOMY

THE Bureau of Navigation has cautioned a number of officers to economize in the use of commercial telegraph in requests for change of station and in communications with the Navy Department.

In view "of the necessity" says a statement from the Bureau of Navigation for the exercise of careful economy in expenditures for dispatch service it is necessary that commercial dispatches be used only in regard to matters which can not be handled by mailed communications, and that, to accomplish this result, officers make plans in advance to avoid the necessity for commercial dispatches except for urgent business caused by contingencies which could not be anticipated.

LOS ANGELES CHRISTENED

THE ZR-3 arrived at Bolling Field, D. C., on November 25 and was christened "Los Angeles" by Mrs. Coolidge. President Coolidge, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and many other notables attended the ceremony.

A statement issued at the Navy Department declared that a Panama flight and a trans-Atlantic flight to England had been recommended, but that no action had been taken on the recommendation to date.

SPECIAL SERVICE NEWS AND COMMENT

BY E. B. JOHNS

THE absence of any reference to appropriations for the elevation of the guns of 13 of the 18 battleships, in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, was a grievous disappointment to the supporters of a Treaty Navy. It was assumed that the radio speech of the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the attacks of the Democratic candidate for President would be followed by a strong recommendation to Congress in the Secretary's annual report. National defense advocates assumed that the Secretary was speaking for the Administration and that his speech was a promise to push legislation that would give the guns of the American fleet the same range as those of the other parties to the Washington Treaty.

WILL TAKE MATTER UP

WHEN questioned upon the subject the Secretary stated the matter would be taken up later, either with Congress in a hearing or in some other way. There has been a great deal of mystery as to the State Department's attitude on this important and vital feature of the modernization of the fleet. Statements have been made in the English Parliament that protests from the British Government had been made to the United States and Japan against the elevation of the American guns.

There is no doubt that the British Government is attempting to force its interpretation of the Treaty, as applied to the elevation of the guns, upon the United States. Yet in his interview with the newspaper man Secretary Wilbur insisted that no protest had been received from Great Britain. The same statements have been made at the State Department. On what was a flimsy pretext the Navy Department permitted the repeal of the appropriation of \$6,500,000 for the elevation of the gun.

It all hinged on the question as to when the guns of the British Navy had been elevated. That they were elevated and that their range is superior to the American guns is admitted. Furthermore the Japanese Government has not yet denied that it has elevated the guns on some of its battleships since the signing of the Treaty.

The importance of this legislation is not indicated by the amount of appropriations required. In the annual report of the Bureau of Ordnance, as a matter of routine, Rear Admiral C. C. Block, chief of the bureau, sets it forth in the following paragraph:

TO PRESS BILL

IMMEDIATELY upon his arrival in Washington, Representative Britten of the Naval Affairs Committee announced his intention of pressing for passage his bill appropriating for the elevation of guns. When the Cruiser Bill was under consideration in the House Mr. Britten proposed an amendment appropriating \$6,500,000 for the elevation of the guns, but it was not supported by the administration. If the Senate should demand the Cruiser Bill which is now pending before it, it would come back to the House again and Mr. Britten would have another opportunity to present his amendment.

Such a development would give Mr. Britten an opportunity to force the hands of the present administration on the question of elevating the guns. It will no doubt provoke a very interesting debate, both in the Senate and House.

SECRETARY WEEK'S REPORT

WITH extraordinary interest will the report of the Secretary of War be read by those who have heard Mr. Weeks in the past discuss the drastic and dangerous policy of economy pursued by the Director of the Budget. In his last report Secretary Weeks declared the limit had been reached in the reduction of the appropriation for the Army. He meant just what he said when he declared that, if the country expected to carry out the provisions of the Amended National Defense Act, it must increase the appropriations over those carried by the Budget last year.

In a measure it is believed that General Pershing's last annual report forecast the news of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War and General Pershing have been working together in carrying out the National Defense Act, and there is no doubt that their views are in accord.

However, the Secretary is apt to deal more frankly with the budget and say something that will not be in accord with the economists in Congress who would make a further reduction in the Army budget instead of increasing the allowance for na-

tional defense so that the Regular Army can be brought up to 13,000 officers and 150,000 men and, the the National Guard and Organized Reserves receive a corresponding increase.

ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIATIONS

REPRESENTATIVE FRED BRITTEN of Illinois, ranking Republican of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, threatens to break through the veil of secrecy that has been drawn around the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Department by the Director of the Budget and the House Committee on Appropriations. It is to be hoped that a member of the Military Committee will take the same interest in the Army and give Congress and the country the benefit of the recommendations of the General Staff on the budget for the Army.

As has been frequently stated in this column, through the operation of the budget and the co-operation of the appropriations committee neither Congress or the country has any knowledge of the differences between the recommendations of the military and Naval authorities and the amount that is appropriated for the Army and Navy. The authority of Congress to reduce the amounts recommended by the military and Naval authorities is not questioned.

Under the act of Congress creating the bureau, the Director of the Budget is authorized to disregard the recommendations of the War and Navy Departments. At the same time it has been contended that Congress and the country should know what those who will conduct a war believe should be provided for in the way of an army and navy. If Congress and the Director of the Budget are to make drastic cuts in all of these recommendations they should be willing to publicly assume the responsibility.

But, under the present system, Congress and the Director of the Budget are protected by the method of conducting hearings on the Army and Navy estimates. Army and Navy officers, even in executive hearings, are not authorized to suggest increases above the budget estimates. In answer to questions, the military and naval witnesses may state that the estimates are not sufficient.

But the members of the appropriation committee are careful not to bring out any material evidence of the deficiencies in the estimates for the Army and Navy. More than this, when the budget estimates are sent to Congress they are labeled "War Department Estimates" and "Navy Department Estimates." They do not represent the judgment of the military and naval authorities, but are the estimates prepared by the Director of the Budget after drastic cuts in almost every important item.

PROPOSES PUBLIC HEARINGS

NOW it is proposed by Mr. Britten to conduct a public hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He proposes to call the Secretary of the Navy and officers from the Navy Department before the Naval Affairs Committee and ask them why the Fleet has deteriorated to its present condition.

He will ask for comparative statements of the Navy Department recommendations, and those that have been sent to Congress by the Director of the Budget. Mr. Britten declares that he intends to show who is responsible for the present condition of the Fleet, so that they must assume this responsibility before the country.

It will be interesting to observe whether the appropriation committee will endeavor to block the plans of Mr. Britten for this investigation. It will be, in effect, an investigation of the methods of the Director of the Budget and the Navy Department sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

There is even a better opportunity for a member to secure the publication of the recommendations of the General Staff for the estimates for the Army. There is mandatory provision in the Amended National Defense Act for the submission of recommendations of the War Department General Staff.

It provides that: "Whenever any plan or recommendation involving legislation by Congress affecting national defense or the reorganization of the Army is presented by the Secretary of War to Congress, or to one of the committees of Congress, the same shall be accompanied, when not incompatible with public interests, by study prepared in the

appropriate division of the War Department General Staff, including the comments and recommendations of said division for or against such plan, and such pertinent comments for or against the plan as may be made by the Secretary of War, the chief of staff, or individual officers of the division of the War Department General Staff in which the plan was prepared."

It is not believed that Congress could refuse to pass a resolution asking for the study that has been made each year by the General Staff in co-operation with the bureaus and branches on the Army estimates. Any effort to block the passage of such a resolution would make the country suspicious of the good intentions of Congress. The country would want to know what military authorities think of the appropriations that are being made by Congress for the Army.

Mr. Britten has undertaken a great service for the Navy in his efforts to secure publicity for its needs. Will someone do the same thing for the Army?

PRESIDENTS' NOMINATIONS

WHEN Congress convenes, the President will send to the Senate about 900 Army, 600 Navy and 200 Marine Corps nominations. These not only include the appointment of general officers in the Army, flag officers in the Navy and general officers of the Marine Corps, but all the promotions and appointments that have been made by the President since Congress adjourned.

As usual there is considerable gossip of opposition to the confirmation of higher ranking officers in the Army and Navy. On two occasions, World War feuds have been revived when the nominations of Army officers came up for confirmation in the Senate. The recent instance was the nomination of Colonel Major, which was held up during an extended period of hearing. Eventually Colonel Major was confirmed as he should be, but it created no end of embarrassment throughout the Service. It tended to create a lack of confidence on the part of the Service in Congress. It was feared that Congress was going to inject politics into the Army.

There is some dissatisfaction on account of the selections in the Navy by the board which was in session last June. This is responsible for rumors of hold-ups in the nomination of officers selected for promotion. However, the Navy has experienced very little difficulty in this direction, and it is not thought that any serious opposition will develop when the Navy nominations come up for confirmation.

Year by year it is becoming more difficult to revive the feuds that developed during the World War as the result of measures which regular officers were frequently compelled to adopt in the operations of the Army. Veterans, as they study the War, begin to realize that in a hastily mobilized and improvised Army of over 2,000,000 men mistakes could not be avoided. Moreover, many things that were assumed to be mistakes, or injustices, after all the facts are known, are found to be the only way to win the war.

GUARD CONVENTION

IN all probability, the National Guard convention which will convene in Philadelphia on December 1, will pass resolutions asking for an increase in the budget estimates for the Militia Bureau of about \$3,000,000 for the next fiscal year. On account of lack of funds, it was necessary for the War Department to stop the recognition of National Guard units some weeks ago. It is believed that even with the present strength of the National Guard there will be a deficit under the estimates

which the Director of the Budget proposes to send to Congress.

The mistake that the financial experts make in the estimates for the National Guard is that they base them on the strength of the previous fiscal year. For three years this has been retarding the growth of the National Guard. During the current year the strength of the National Guard was increased from 177,000. If this growth is provided for there must be an increase in the budget estimates over to 191,000, and before the next fiscal year is passed it will probably go to 200,000 last year.

The convention will also have a number of other important matters before it and its session promises to be of extraordinary interest.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDS

WHEN Maj. Gen. John T. Hines, Chief of Staff returns from his present leave shortly after Thanksgiving, it is understood that Secretary Weeks will take up with him the question of selecting an officer to serve permanently as assistant chief of staff G-1. At the same time the question of filling the prospective vacancies in the Corps Area will be considered. The Secretary generally makes his selection in advance, and there will be a vacancy in the command of the 2d and 9th Corps Areas on January 15th, when Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton and Robert L. Bullard retire.

As has been previously stated in these columns, Maj. Gen. Chas. P. Summerall who will then be the ranking officer in the Army will be given his choice of Corps Area. At least this is the assumption throughout the Army. When there is a vacancy in a Corps Area, the ranking major general under ordinary conditions should be tendered the place. The fact that General Summerall has only recently been assigned to the 8th Corps Area, having been relieved from foreign service, it is assumed will not interfere with his transfer to Governors Island. A failure on the part of those in authority to tender the command of the 2d Corps Area to General Summerall, will not be a precedent that will contribute to contentment in the service.

With the transfer of General Summerall to the 2d Corps Area, a vacancy will be created in the 8th Corps Area. As a matter of fact, there is apt to be a number of changes in the Corps Areas early next year, and the Secretary of War is likely to announce his whole program before January 1.

NAVY RADIO COMMUNICATION

THERE will be increased interest this year in the radio and sound competition which will take place on the Fleet. With the development of this means of communication the importance of its efficiency as part of the Fleet's work is being emphasized. It will be regarded as one of the major competitions to take place on the Fleet.

In arranging for the competition the commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet has fixed the basis upon which the competition will be rated. Ten per cent is the credit to be given to efficiency of radio transmission. The same per cent is to go to the operations of radio compasses. Thirty per cent is to be allowed for general communications while at battle stations and ten per cent for the operations of sound apparatus. The balance is to be allotted for miscellaneous items of efficiency in communications.

According to reports received at the Navy Department communications were maintained with the Shenandoah up to the time she reached San Diego with the Bellevue Laboratory. This is a remarkable record in view of the unfavorable conditions.

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ANNUAL NAVY REPORTS SHOW SERVICE NEEDS

Bureau of Aeronautics Asks Sufficient Funds For Development

ACHIEVEMENTS ARE CITED

BY the enumeration of the progress that has been made in the Navy in air service, Rear Adm. William A. Moffet opens the annual report of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Then follows a discussion of all of the phases of aeronautics, including the activities of the Marine Corps. Admiral Moffet emphasizes considerably the importance of developing reserves for the Air Service, but does not give a very hopeful view of the increase of pilots in the Regular Navy.

In the achievements of the Bureau, Admiral Moffet enumerates the following:

"During the year covered by this report progress has been made in naval aviation along the following lines:

"(a) Improved designs of aircraft which are especially adapted to the needs of the mobile fleet have been completed.

"(b) The UO-1 observation airplane has been placed in production and issued to ships of the fleet. The CS—combined long-distance scouting, bombing and torpedo airplane—has passed preliminary tests in service and has been placed in production. An improved training plane, the NB-1, has satisfactorily passed its preliminary tests, and has been placed in production. An improved patrol seaplane, the PN-7, a development of the F-5-L, has been given extensive service in the fleet with gratifying results. The development of all-metal pontoons and boat hulls has continued.

"(c) The Shenandoah has completed her preliminary trials successfully. A mooring mast has been installed on the U.S.S. Patoka, assigned as tender and mobile base for the Shenandoah, and is ready for service tests with the Shenandoah.

"(d) The design of shipboard catapults has been improved and use of catapults has been extended in the fleet.

"(e) There has been improvement in the design of motors, propellers and accessories, and new world's records for speed have been established by naval seaplanes and airplanes.

"(f) The development of arresting gear for carrier work has continued with satisfactory progress on board the experimental carrier Langley, but the progress in completion of new airplane carriers has been slow.

"(g) A determined effort has been made to reduce accidents and thereby effect saving in personnel and material. The number of accidents per flying hour this year has been reduced below that of the preceding year.

"(h) Operations of aircraft with the fleet during the past year have been on a greater scale than any preceding year, and an increase of more than 5000 flying hours has been reported over those of the previous year."

Speaking of the plans of the bureau for the future and the work before it, the Admiral says:

"The aim of the bureau has been to provide aircraft and aviation equipment that will best meet our naval requirements. This is only possible to the extent permitted by the state of the art and by the funds available.

"It is a comparatively simple matter to obtain aircraft which are reliable and handle well in the air. The great difficulty is to obtain aircraft possessing these qualitative existing organizations. The compulsory award of contracts to the lowest bidder as required by law has not always worked to the advantage of the Government or of the industry. In some cases the lowest bidder has failed to fulfill the contract because of engineering incapacity or because of financial losses sustained.

"As a result, the Government does not secure the aircraft contracted for on time, and the money has been tied up which should have been available as a potential credit for more reliable contractors to carry on legitimate production."

Referring to the policy that should be pursued in obtaining personnel, Admiral Moffet said:

"Three reserve training stations have been established. In addition, refresher courses are given to Naval reservists at all regular naval air stations. A number of reserves take this training annually. The bureau believes that the development of a

reserve for naval aviation in peace is essential to a sound policy of national defense.

"The work of the bureau and the progress of naval aviation has been facilitated by the co-operation of the Army, Air Service, the Air Mail Service, the Bureau of Standards, and the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, and which are also suitable for naval purposes. Few manufacturers are able to carry on experimental development on their own initiative and at their own expense. For this reason the Bureau of Aeronautics is obliged to allocate a portion of its funds annually for experimental work, without which progress in naval aviation would be impossible.

NEEDS FUNDS

"The bureau has lacked funds to provide aircraft in sufficient quantities to meet the increasing requirements for aircraft in the fleet. The falling off of production orders for aircraft has produced a situation in the aircraft industry of the country that threatens serious consequences. Only by production orders can the manufacturers hope to make reasonable profits, and without reasonable profits the industry cannot survive. Competition is keen but the volume of business is not sufficient to keep the co-operation of these agencies with the Bureau of Aeronautics has resulted in economy, and duplication of work has been avoided by the joint use of facilities of these branches of the Government. The assistance of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has been particularly valuable in many of the research and design problems of the bureau."

In his recommendations for legislation, Admiral Moffet declares:

"The need for appropriate national legislation for the fostering and regulation of commercial aviation continues to be felt. Such legislation is necessary for the development of commercial aviation and the aircraft industry. The development of commercial aviation is vital as a potential reserve for naval aviation in time of war.

"While much has been accomplished by way of fitting the fleet with adequate aircraft defense, this branch of the naval service has not attained its full stature, nor is it adequate to a well-rounded Naval Establishment.

"1. Naval aviation personnel has decreased during the past three years in the face of constantly increasing demands for aviation services. There has been a net gain of but two officer pilots to aviation within the past year.

"2. There is an urgent need for properly equipped aircraft tenders to serve with the fleet.

"3. Aircraft-carrier tonnage should be increased within the limits laid down by the limitation-of-armaments treaty in order that the Navy under this treaty may exist as a well proportioned first line defense.

"4. Immediately following the equipment of the fleet with adequate supply of aircraft, outlying naval bases should be supplied with much needed aviation equipment."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S REPORT

The Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy is not only a law administering, but a law-making body, according to the annual report of Rear Adm. J. L. Latimer, Judge Advocate General of the Navy. And Admiral Latimer makes a most excellent showing of the various activities of his office, despite its limited personnel.

He was called upon during the year to deal with everything, from the authority of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the adjustment of damage claimed for collisions between Naval ships and merchant marine. In the Virgin Islands it was the prohibition question with which Admiral Latimer was called upon to deal.

The Judge Advocate General's activities in writing Naval legislation cover, too, a wide range. Three important bills were prepared in his office, and a total of 117 Senate bills and 212 House bills were referred to the Judge Advocate General. Among the larger measures were the Naval Reserve Bill, the Land Omnibus Bill, the Naval Omnibus Bill and the bill for the equalization of promotion between the line and the staff.

UTAH RESCUES SCHOONER CREW

THE U.S.S. Utah rescued the captain and crew of seven men of the derelict schooner Marguerite M. Wemyss off Cape Hatteras on November 23, according to advices received at the Navy Department. Captain Costa reported that the schooner had been struck by an unidentified steamer at 1 A. M., November 22.

WASHINGTON IS SUNK BY TEXAS GUN FIRE

Secretary Wilbur Declares Results of Tests Are Satisfactory

EXPERIMENT IS VALUABLE

THE Washington was sunk by gunfire on November 25. The target ship was shelled by the U.S.S. Texas.

The special board carried out its plans as previously announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These consisted of tests of the effect of under-water attacks upon the target ship, which was done by placing explosives at fixed distances from the target. The Secretary stated that the experiments had fully demonstrated the power of the Washington to resist under-water attacks according to the previous estimates of the designers of her hull. The nature of the tests is confidential.

In reference to the sinking, Secretary Wilbur said:

"The exact results of the experiments on the hull of the ship popularly referred to as the Washington were of great military value and will be immediately considered by the special board dealing with the relative value of the various arms of the service, including the air force, with a view of determining the most advantageous disposition of available appropriations for national defense.

"To state with any detail the nature and character of the experiments conducted upon the hull of this ship would not only be to give to foreign nations the advantages of the expenditures involved on our part, but give the advantages of the information which could only be obtained at a cost greatly in excess of that expended by our Government, and thus surrender one of the advantages accorded to us by the Treaty for the Limitation of Armament, which required this vessel to be permanently sunk or broken up, but permitted its use as a target before actual sinking.

"The expectations of our Naval constructors concerning the resisting power of the ship against gun fire, bomb and torpedo explosions, have been fully justified, and the detail examination of the hull after various explosions will be of inestimable value in the development of our national defense.

It may also be stated that torpedo, aerial bomb and gunfire experiments were used in the tests. The final tests on yesterday morning were by gunfire.

"The ship was sunk and the experiments conducted were even more valuable than anticipated.

SECRETARY IN REPORT SHOWS NAVY WEAKNESS

[Continued from Page 1581]

role plan, not now in use, may be adopted without detriment to the service and to the advantage of the prisoners. It is felt that changes should be made gradually and after due consideration and consultation with the officers of the Navy, and no radical changes have been made or are proposed."

The Secretary, under the head "Condition and Needs of the Fleet," makes a conservative statement by saying that "The state of the material condition of the Fleet is now not satisfactory."

Then he proceeds by saying:

"Although the available funds for the present fiscal year remain about the same as for last year, retrogression is apparent because the ships are older and the maintenance costs are increasing accordingly. Efficient operation is becoming impaired and casualties to machinery are frequent. Every effort has been directed toward devoting expenditures solely to the upkeep of ships in commission. Even then all urgent repairs cannot be accomplished and ships remain at navy yards an undue length of time and leave without completion of needful repairs.

"Because of this inadequacy of funds, an order was issued in August of this year reducing to a minimum all improvements to the units of the fleet no matter how important.

"Much work has been accomplished by using salvaged material or supplies in store which were purchased during or immediately subsequent to the war period. This

source of supply is diminishing rapidly, requiring even greater demands upon current appropriations for material. Of the vessels scrapped, both the old and the unfinished battleships have been a supply store of both material and equipment.

"The six older battleships must be modernized if the reliance on them as ships of the first line of battle is to continue and our ratio of naval strength is to be maintained. Plans are ready to undertake the work as soon as the necessary legislation is enacted.

"A bill known as H. R. 8687, authorizing these alterations and certain new construction, passed the House and Senate in the recent session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, but a motion to reconsider the vote in the Senate held up final action thereon. It is hoped that the Congress will pass this bill and that funds will be made available immediately to begin the alterations and construction enumerated therein."

It is insisted by the Secretary that there is a deficiency in the number of officers now in the Service. On this subject he says:

"The existing authorized strength of line commissioned officers represents a minimum figure for adequate naval peace preparation, and it is considered essential to efficiency that this strength be reached as quickly as can be done with the output of the Naval Academy. One of the serious problems of the department is to provide competent commissioned officers, since upon them rests, in peace and war, the responsibility for training personnel, active and reserve, and of operating and keeping up the materials. Basically, they are the framework upon which the Navy rests, and upon them will fall the prodigious tasks incident to war-time expansion.

"The department finds it a difficult problem to adequately officer the vessels now maintained in commission under the operating plan, and believes that the maximum number of operating vessels has been reached consistent with the officer personnel available and competent to man the ships. There are now 4785 commissioned officers of the line, and of this number 2143, almost one-half, are ensigns and junior grade lieutenants, officers of limited sea experience. Consequently, it is necessary to carry on, both at sea and on shore, intensive methods of training in order that these young officers may be fitted for the responsible duties of the higher ranks at an early date.

"Having in mind the present line officer shortage, it is regrettable that the resources of this fine institution are not used to full capacity for training the youths of the country."

In referring to a shortage in enlisted men for the Navy, the Secretary says: "The department considers, prior to the commissioning of the Saratoga and Lexington in 1926, the strength of the Navy should be increased by 3000 additional men to man these two large airplane carriers and to augment the number of men in the aviation service afloat."

He expresses the hope that, "Of the hundred appointments to the Naval Academy allowed the Secretary from enlisted men that next year these vacancies will be filled. Last year 67 enlisted men qualified for commissions."

NAVIGATION ASKS ECONOMY

THE Bureau of Navigation has cautioned a number of officers to economize in the use of commercial telegraph in requests for change of station and in communications with the Navy Department.

In view "of the necessity" says a statement from the Bureau of Navigation for the exercise of careful economy in expenditures for dispatch service it is necessary that commercial dispatches be used only in regard to matters which can not be handled by mailed communications, and that, to accomplish this result, officers make plans in advance to avoid the necessity for commercial dispatches except for urgent business caused by contingencies which could not be anticipated.

LOS ANGELES CHRISTENED

THE ZR-3 arrived at Bolling Field, D. C., on November 25 and was christened "Los Angeles" by Mrs. Coolidge, President Coolidge, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and many other notables attended the ceremony.

A statement issued at the Navy Department declared that a Panama flight and a trans-Atlantic flight to England had been recommended, but that no action had been taken on the recommendation to date.

SPECIAL SERVICE NEWS AND COMMENT

BY E. B. JOHNS

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THE absence of any reference to appropriations for the elevation of the guns of 13 of the 18 battleships, in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, was a grievous disappointment to the supporters of a Treaty Navy. It was assumed that the radio speech of the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the attacks of the Democratic candidate for President would be followed by a strong recommendation to Congress in the Secretary's annual report. National defense advocates assumed that the Secretary was speaking for the Administration and that his speech was a promise to push legislation that would give the guns of the American fleet the same range as those of the other parties to the Washington Treaty.

WILL TAKE MATTER UP

WHEN questioned upon the subject the Secretary stated the matter would be taken up later, either with Congress in a hearing or in some other way. There has been a great deal of mystery as to the State Department's attitude on this important and vital feature of the modernization of the fleet. Statements have been made in the English Parliament that protests from the British Government had been made to the United States and Japan against the elevation of the American guns.

There is no doubt that the British Government is attempting to force its interpretation of the Treaty, as applied to the elevation of the guns, upon the United States. Yet in his interview with the newspaper man Secretary Wilbur insisted that no protest had been received from Great Britain. The same statements have been made at the State Department. On what was a flimsy pretext the Navy Department permitted the repeal of the appropriation of \$6,500,000 for the elevation of the gun.

It all hinged on the question as to when the guns of the British Navy had been elevated. That they were elevated and that their range is superior to the American guns is admitted. Furthermore the Japanese Government has not yet denied that it has elevated the guns on some of its battleships since the signing of the Treaty.

The importance of this legislation is not indicated by the amount of appropriations required. In the annual report of the Bureau of Ordnance, as a matter of routine, Rear Admiral C. C. Block, chief of the bureau, sets it forth in the following paragraph:

TO PRESS BILL

IMMEDIATELY upon his arrival in Washington, Representative Britten of the Naval Affairs Committee announced his intention of pressing for passage his bill appropriating for the elevation of guns. When the Cruiser Bill was under consideration in the House Mr. Britten proposed an amendment appropriating \$6,500,000 for the elevation of the guns, but it was not supported by the administration. If the Senate should demand the Cruiser Bill which is now pending before it, it would come back to the House again and Mr. Britten would have another opportunity to present his amendment.

Such a development would give Mr. Britten an opportunity to force the hands of the present administration on the question of elevating the guns. It will no doubt provoke a very interesting debate, both in the Senate and House.

SECRETARY WEEK'S REPORT

WITH extraordinary interest will the report of the Secretary of War be read by those who have heard Mr. Weeks in the past discuss the drastic and dangerous policy of economy pursued by the Director of the Budget. In his last report Secretary Weeks declared the limit had been reached in the reduction of the appropriation for the Army. He meant just what he said when he declared that, if the country expected to carry out the provisions of the Amended National Defense Act, it must increase the appropriations over those carried by the Budget last year.

In a measure it is believed that General Pershing's last annual report forecast the news of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War and General Pershing have been working together in carrying out the National Defense Act, and there is no doubt that their views are in accord.

However, the Secretary is apt to deal more frankly with the budget and say something that will not be in accord with the economists in Congress who would make a further reduction in the Army budget instead of increasing the allowance for na-

tional defense so that the Regular Army can be brought up to 13,000 officers and 150,000 men and, the the National Guard and Organized Reserves receive a corresponding increase.

ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIATIONS

REPRESENTATIVE FRED BRITTEN of Illinois, ranking Republican of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, threatens to break through the veil of secrecy that has been drawn around the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Department by the Director of the Budget and the House Committee on Appropriations. It is to be hoped that a member of the Military Committee will take the same interest in the Army and give Congress and the country the benefit of the recommendations of the General Staff on the budget for the Army.

As has been frequently stated in this column, through the operation of the budget and the co-operation of the appropriations committee neither Congress or the country has any knowledge of the differences between the recommendations of the military and Naval authorities and the amount that is appropriated for the Army and Navy. The authority of Congress to reduce the amounts recommended by the military and Naval authorities is not questioned.

Under the act of Congress creating the bureau, the Director of the Budget is authorized to disregard the recommendations of the War and Navy Departments. At the same time it has been contended that Congress and the country should know what those who will conduct a war believe should be provided for in the way of an army and navy. If Congress and the Director of the Budget are to make drastic cuts in all of these recommendations they should be willing to publicly assume the responsibility.

But, under the present system, Congress and the Director of the Budget are protected by the method of conducting hearings on the Army and Navy estimates. Army and Navy officers, even in executive hearings, are not authorized to suggest increases above the budget estimates. In answer to questions, the military and naval witnesses may state that the estimates are not sufficient.

But the members of the appropriation committee are careful not to bring out any material evidence of the deficiencies in the estimates for the Army and Navy. More than this, when the budget estimates are sent to Congress they are labeled "War Department Estimates" and "Navy Department Estimates." They do not represent the judgment of the military and naval authorities, but are the estimates prepared by the Director of the Budget after drastic cuts in almost every important item.

PROPOSES PUBLIC HEARINGS

NOW it is proposed by Mr. Britten to conduct a public hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He proposes to call the Secretary of the Navy and officers from the Navy Department before the Naval Affairs Committee and ask them why the Fleet has deteriorated to its present condition.

He will ask for comparative statements of the Navy Department recommendations, and those that have been sent to Congress by the Director of the Budget. Mr. Britten declares that he intends to show who is responsible for the present condition of the Fleet, so that they must assume this responsibility before the country.

It will be interesting to observe whether the appropriation committee will endeavor to block the plans of Mr. Britten for this investigation. It will be, in effect, an investigation of the methods of the Director of the Budget and the Navy Department sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

There is even a better opportunity for a member to secure the publication of the recommendations of the General Staff for the estimates for the Army. There is mandatory provision in the Amended National Defense Act for the submission of recommendations of the War Department General Staff.

It provides that: "Whenever any plan or recommendation involving legislation by Congress affecting national defense or the reorganization of the Army is presented by the Secretary of War to Congress, or to one of the committees of Congress, the same shall be accompanied, when not incompatible with public interests, by study prepared in the

appropriate division of the War Department General Staff, including the comments and recommendations of said division for or against such plan, and such pertinent comments for or against the plan as may be made by the Secretary of War, the chief of staff, or individual officers of the division of the War Department General Staff in which the plan was prepared."

It is not believed that Congress could refuse to pass a resolution asking for the study that has been made each year by the General Staff in co-operation with the bureaus and branches on the Army estimates. Any effort to block the passage of such a resolution would make the country suspicious of the good intentions of Congress. The country would want to know what military authorities think of the appropriations that are being made by Congress for the Army.

Mr. Britten has undertaken a great service for the Navy in his efforts to secure publicity for its needs. Will someone do the same thing for the Army?

PRESIDENTS' NOMINATIONS

WHEN Congress convenes, the President will send to the Senate about 900 Army, 600 Navy and 200 Marine Corps nominations. These not only include the appointment of general officers in the Army, flag officers in the Navy and general officers of the Marine Corps, but all the promotions and appointments that have been made by the President since Congress adjourned.

As usual there is considerable gossip of opposition to the confirmation of higher ranking officers in the Army and Navy. On two occasions, World War feuds have been revived when the nominations of Army officers came up for confirmation in the Senate. The recent instance was the nomination of Colonel Major, which was held up during an extended period of hearing. Eventually Colonel Major was confirmed as he should be, but it created no end of embarrassment throughout the Service. It tended to create a lack of confidence on the part of the Service in Congress. It was feared that Congress was going to inject politics into the Army.

There is some dissatisfaction on account of the selections in the Navy by the board which was in session last June. This is responsible for rumors of hold-ups in the nomination of officers selected for promotion. However, the Navy has experienced very little difficulty in this direction, and it is not thought that any serious opposition will develop when the Navy nominations come up for confirmation.

Year by year it is becoming more difficult to revive the feuds that developed during the World War as the result of measures which regular officers were frequently compelled to adopt in the operations of the Army. Veterans, as they study the War, begin to realize that in a hastily mobilized and improvised Army of over 2,000,000 men mistakes could not be avoided. Moreover, many things that were assumed to be mistakes, or injustices, after all the facts are known, are found to be the only way to win the war.

GUARD CONVENTION

IN all probability, the National Guard convention which will convene in Philadelphia on December 1, will pass resolutions asking for an increase in the budget estimates for the Militia Bureau of about \$3,000,000 for the next fiscal year. On account of lack of funds, it was necessary for the War Department to stop the recognition of National Guard units some weeks ago. It is believed that even with the present strength of the National Guard there will be a deficit under the estimates

which the Director of the Budget proposes to send to Congress.

The mistake that the financial experts make in the estimates for the National Guard is that they base them on the strength of the previous fiscal year. For three years this has been retarding the growth of the National Guard. During the current year the strength of the National Guard was increased from 177,000. If this growth is provided for there must be an increase in the budget estimates over to 191,000, and before the next fiscal year is passed it will probably go to 200,000 last year.

The convention will also have a number of other important matters before it and its session promises to be of extraordinary interest.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDS

WHEN Maj. Gen. John T. Hines, Chief of Staff returns from his present leave shortly after Thanksgiving, it is understood that Secretary Weeks will take up with him the question of selecting an officer to serve permanently as assistant chief of staff G-1. At the same time the question of filling the prospective vacancies in the Corps Area will be considered. The Secretary generally makes his selection in advance, and there will be a vacancy in the command of the 2d and 9th Corps Areas on January 15th, when Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton and Robert L. Bullard retire.

As has been previously stated in these columns, Maj. Gen. Chas. P. Summerall who will then be the ranking officer in the Army will be given his choice of Corps Area. At least this is the assumption throughout the Army. When there is a vacancy in a Corps Area, the ranking major general under ordinary conditions should be tendered the place. The fact that General Summerall has only recently been assigned to the 8th Corps Area, having been relieved from foreign service, it is assumed will not interfere with his transfer to Governors Island. A failure on the part of those in authority to tender the command of the 2d Corps Area to General Summerall, will not be a precedent that will contribute to contentment in the service.

With the transfer of General Summerall to the 2d Corps Area, a vacancy will be created in the 8th Corps Area. As a matter of fact, there is apt to be a number of changes in the Corps Areas early next year, and the Secretary of War is likely to announce his whole program before January 1.

NAVY RADIO COMMUNICATION

THERE will be increased interest this year in the radio and sound competition which will take place on the Fleet. With the development of this means of communication the importance of its efficiency as part of the Fleet's work is being emphasized. It will be regarded as one of the major competitions to take place on the Fleet.

In arranging for the competition the commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet has fixed the basis upon which the competition will be rated. Ten per cent is the credit to be given to efficiency of radio transmission. The same per cent is to go to the operations of radio compasses. Thirty per cent is to be allowed for general communications while at battle stations and ten per cent for the operations of sound apparatus. The balance is to be allotted for miscellaneous items of efficiency in communications.

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GEN. PERSHING MAKES EPIC REPORT ON ARMY

[Continued from Page 1583]

"However, in saying this I do not mean that the present method of promotion by seniority throughout the service should continue, but on the contrary I would favor some modification that would provide that certain promotions be by selection. In the list of captains and lieutenants there are many who are outranked by a thousand or more officers younger in years, and beyond a fine *esprit de corps* there is little in the future of a large number of them to encourage sustained effort.

"If something is not done to hold out hope to these men, their morale is bound to be lowered. The seriousness of this matter can be realized by noting that these younger men will some day fill every grade from the top down to and well into the grade of major, and below them will be a large number of older men with no prospect of promotion before they reach the statutory age for retirement.

"This situation must eventually have a serious effect upon the efficiency of the entire Army. I cannot but think that a wonderful stimulus would be afforded if a certain number of the promotions each year from the grade of captain to the grade of major, say ten per cent, could be made by selection. A board of general officers, similar to that convened annually to prepare the list of colonels from which to make promotions to the grade of brigadier general, would have the confidence of all concerned, and any possible suspicion of favoritism would be eliminated.

"There are special reasons for concentrating upon the list of captains. That grade is the one almost exclusively affected by this age discrepancy. It would be difficult to name the most efficient officers among the lieutenants because of their shorter service, and any effort to obtain promotion by selection from grades higher than that of captain, however desirable, would probably be attacked politically as being initiated in favor of some particular individual, while no one could foresee who the fortunate captains would be.

"The larger number of captains would furnish a due proportion of officers rated as 'superior' to whom the selective process might be limited, a large enough group to make the method useful, and still small enough to insure its operation in an effective and pointed manner. No matter who might be selected from among the 'superior' captains, the Army would profit, and the individuals passed over would have their chances the following year.

"The whole group of captains would take on new life. There would be something for them to look forward to besides the endless routine that many must experience. In view of the makeup of the present single list, it is believed a matter of great importance to secure legislation to this end.

PERMANENCY IN RANK

"Chiefs of combatant branches are now secured by detail for periods of four years and have the temporary rank of major general. Under supervision of the Chief of Staff, these chiefs of combatant branches are responsible for the organization, equipment, personnel, doctrines and training of their respective arms. Essential to those duties is a broad experience in command and a consequent understanding of the other combatant branches of the Army.

"Without this knowledge the idea of team play so vital to battle success is not appreciated and fostered and there results a tendency to create an independence of arm that is inimical to the spirit of co-operation. These difficulties may be met by selecting as chiefs of combatant branches general officers with experience, giving them permanently the rank of major general, if not already in that grade. By such an arrangement, command and service as chief of a combatant branch may be made interchangeable, as it should be. It is, therefore, recommended:

"(a) That the Chiefs of Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry and Air Service be permanent major generals of the line of the Army, the authorized number of line major generals being increased and those of the Staff being reduced by said numbers.

"(b) That selection of officers for Chiefs of Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry and Air Service be limited to general officers of the line of the Army.

"(c) That the tours of these chiefs of combatant branches be limited as now prescribed by law, and further provided that when the appointment to one of these positions causes a temporary increase in the number of major generals of the line of the

[Continued on Page 1592]

DIVISIONS AND ARMY CORPS

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

COMPANIES C and G of the 16th Infantry arrived at Governors Island, N. Y., last week from Camp Dix, N. J., where they have been engaged in rifle practice. These companies, while at Camp Dix, dug up some 400 young trees, transplanting them on Governors Island.

Capt. G. I. Cross is now performing the duties of regimental adjutant. Lt. George T. Wyche, who has been quite ill, has gone on leave to the West Indies, where the change is expected to greatly benefit him.

8TH INFANTRY DIVISION

IN an effort to build up its depleted regimental fund and at the same time to provide entertainment for its members during the winter months, ambitious plans are being formulated by the 34th Infantry for monthly "shows" at its home station, Fort Eustis, Va.

It is expected that a society circus to be held about the middle of December will inaugurate the program, and to date 26 attractions have been arranged for.

A boxing tournament and regimental smoker will probably take place in January, while February's attraction will be a minstrel show. A troupe of about 40 and an orchestra, all to comprise members of the regiment, will be trained for the minstrel show.

At a later date a country fair will be arranged for and, as now planned, the year's attractions will culminate in a horse show and racing day, when it is expected horses will be entered by civilians from Williamsburg, Newport News, Yorktown and other towns on the Peninsula. A mule steeplechase will be one of the big features on this day.

44TH INFANTRY DIVISION

THE following assignment to the Staff, 44th Division, is announced: Lt. Col. Stanton Whitney, Infantry, New Jersey National Guard—Machine Gun and Howitzer Officer (original vacancy).

76TH INFANTRY DIVISION

THE Chief of Staff of the 76th Division and the officers on duty with the division in Hartford, Conn., were guests of the National Guard at the Connecticut National Guard Convention Dinner at the Hotel Bond, November 15.

There was a fine instance of the growth of co-operation between the National Guard and the Organized Reserves when Gen. G. M. Cole, Adjutant General of the State, extended an invitation to all officers of the Reserve in Connecticut to attend all armory drills and field exercises. This will be a great step forward in the training of the 76th Division.

Colonel Gerhardt was among the speakers for the evening and selected as his subject "The One Army Idea."

The officers of the 304th Infantry held a field day and outing at the Villa Louise on November 16. The program was a great success and, after numerous athletic events and pistol shooting contest, a chicken dinner was served. The indoor baseball game ended in a tie score. Capt. Gerald Segur, Inf., O.R.C., won the pistol shoot. The affair was such a success that the officers voted to hold at least two a year.

103D INFANTRY DIVISION

LAST month 184 applications for Reserve commission were forwarded from the 103d Division Area. Many of the organizations of the division are now at full war strength, though all officers are not in proper grades.

PHOENIX, Ariz., celebrated Armistice Day by one of the largest military parades ever held. Stretching for nearly two miles, headed by the Governor of Arizona, the 158th Infantry and 25th Infantry bands marching side by side, with a full turn-out by the 158th Infantry, the famous mounted bugle corps of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Huachuca, the Phoenix Union High School cadets headed by their band, Reserve officers in uniform, Legionnaires and other civic organizations, the parade received an ovation from the crowds throughout the line of march.

THE Arizona State Normal University at Tempe celebrated Armistice Day with appropriate exercises which were largely attended by several hundred students and townspeople. Col. Andrew J. Dougherty, Inf., D.O.L., was the speaker of the day, whose address, "War is Hell," made a distinct impression upon the assembled embryo teachers. Colonel Dougherty spoke at the noon luncheon of the Phoenix Kiwanis Club the same day.

2D CAVALRY DIVISION

THE University of Arizona R. O. T. C. polo team, which gained renown in its eastern trip last spring, met the cavalry polo team of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Huachuca in a series of three games played at the State fair grounds during fair week. The first game went to the cavalrymen by a score of 6-4. The University boys came back in the second game and worsted the cavalrymen by a score of 11-7. The third and deciding game was hotly contested before an immense crowd of some 30,000 people and went to the 10th Cavalry team.

21ST CAVALRY DIVISION

THE 101st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., Colonel Hewlett, is to form a polo team in conjunction with the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, to compete in the coming inter-city polo tournament to be held in Chicago.

Both of the above organizations are members of the Indoor Polo Association. Try-outs will be held for candidates for the team for several weeks, and after the team is selected systematic practice will be held.

An inter-troop polo competition will take place on December 13 and 20, and the finals will be held during Christmas week.

63D CAVALRY DIVISION

THE following named Reserve officers, having been assigned to the 63d Cavalry Division per Special Orders No. 64-O.R., Headquarters 4th Corps Area, dated November 13, 1924, are assigned to units thereof as indicated after their respective names: Second Lt. Martin McClenon Davis, Cav., O.R.C., 502½ E. Main St., Jackson, Tenn., to Troop C, 155th Machine Gun Squadron; 2d Lt. Charles Luke Wilson, Cav., O.R.C., Cleveland, Tenn., to Troop B, 310th Cavalry.

THE following have recently submitted their applications for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps and have requested assignment to the 63d Cavalry Division: Mr. Thomas W. Bryan, Lafayette, Ga.; Mr. Alan S. Kelly, S. Pittsburg, Tenn.; Mr. Robert E. Muckenfuss, 21 College St., Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Howard L. Savage, Clarksville, Tenn.; Mr. Robert E. Anderson, 919 Woodlawn Ave., Augusta, Ga.; Mr. Ralph C. Anderson, No. 5, Long Apartments, Walnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mr. James V. Johnston, Jackson, Tenn.

THE first meeting of the special school for National Guard and Reserve officers was held at 8:00 P. M., Wednesday, November 12, 1924, in the Y. M. C. A. building in Chattanooga.

Instruction in troop leading and applied tactics will be given throughout the school, which embraces 10 lessons to be held semi-monthly.

4TH ARMY

LT. COL. JAMES C. DAVIS, Rochester, N. Y., recently promoted, is attached to Medical Attached List, 4th Army Headquarters.

First Lt. J. C. Vose, 26 Broadway, New York city; 2d Lt. C. Carrillo, 1873 3d Avenue, New York city, and 2d Lt. T. F. Conley, 337 46th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is assigned to 321st Military Police Battalion, 4th Army Special Troops.

Second Lt. D. H. Morris, jr., 19 E. 79th street, New York city, is assigned to Headquarters Co., 4th Army Special Troops.

First Lt. C. O. Lawes, 346 Broadway, New York city, assigned to 521st Artillery, 4th Army.

12TH ARMY CORPS

ASSIGNMENTS of Reserve Officers to organizations in the 12th Corps are the following:

Capt. J. Marshall, Yonkers, N. Y., to 360th Engineer Regiment, 2d Army Engineers; 1st Lt. J. H. Williams, 22 East 38th street, New York city, to 415th Engineer Battalion; 2d Lt. A. M. Dowling, 195 Broadway, New York city, to 360th Engineer Regiment.

2D CORPS

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM O. RICHARDSON, N.Y.N.G., commanding the 52d Field Artillery Brigade, reviewed the 258th Field Artillery, (8th N. Y.), Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding, in its armory in the Bronx, New York city, November 14. The General expressed himself as highly pleased at the performance of the ceremony.

Incident to the review, medals were presented to 88 men who qualified during the last period of field training as marksmen. The battalion efficiency pennant was presented to 3d Battalion, Maj. C. L. Luckhurst for its work during the last camp.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF SIX STATES' N. G. MEET

ADJUTANTS General of the National Guard of six States of the 9th Corps Area held their annual convention at headquarters, 9th Corps Area, recently. After the organization of the convention by Col. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, the Adjutants General witnessed a review of the 30th Infantry, commanded by Col. Charles S. Lincoln, and demonstrations of modern methods of war.

The conference will open with a lecture by Lt. Col. Charles P. Lahm, 9th Corps Area Air Officer, whose topic will be "The Flying Game."

Col. Edgar M. Shinkle, 9th Corps Area Ordnance Officer, addressed the Adjutants General on "The Supply and Care of Ordnance." Maj. Oscar A. Eastwood, 9th Corps Area Chemical Warfare Officer, followed with a talk on "The Use of Chemical Warfare Material by Troops."

Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, jr., commanding the 9th Coast Artillery District, presented a brief discussion of the "Defense of the Pacific Coast." Lt. Col. Ralph B. Lister, officer in charge of Citizens' Military Training Camps, 1924-25, spoke on "Army Correspondence Courses as They Pertain to the National Guard."

Col. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Corps Area Quartermaster, and Capt. Charles E. Wickens, Assistant Quartermaster, talked on "Supply Matters as they Affect the National Guard."

Col. Gordon N. Kimball, Judge Advocate General, 9th Corps Area; Col. Frederick L. Munson, officer in charge of O. R. affairs, 9th Corps Area; Maj. Robert Blaine, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, 9th Corps Area, and Col. James Canby, 9th Corps Area Finance Officer; Lt. Col. Daniel A. Nolan, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, 9th Corps Area; Lt. Col. Roger S. Fitch and Col. Charles S. Wallace also delivered speeches at the conference sessions during the week.

Lt. Col. W. R. Standiford, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 9th Corps Area, spoke on "The Corps Area G-2 and Public Relations." Col. Francis J. Koester, 9th Corps Area Recruiting Officer, dealt with "Recruiting Co-ordination of Regular Army and National Guard," and a conference closed the convention program.

A reception was given at Fort Mason at the quarters of Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the 9th Corps Area.

Those attending the convention were: Brig. Gen. Richard E. Mittelstaedt and Brig. Gen. J. J. Boree, California; Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon; Col. Hiram U. Welch, Oregon; Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, Washington; Maj. M. P. Mills, Washington; Maj. Bruce C. Leiser, Idaho; Capt. Leighton E. Worthley, Idaho; Lt. Col. Walter F. Davis, Wyoming, and Col. Chas. L. Sheridan, Montana.

N. Y. NAVAL MILITIAMEN MAKE EXCELLENT RECORD

THE 6th Separate Division of New York Naval Militia, Lt. M. MacKenzie commanding, of Whitestone, N. Y., has made the best showing in the State of any division in percentage of attendance at the annual inspection made a few days ago.

The division paraded 65 out of 69 men. Commodore Josephthal will review the 2d Naval Battalion on December 8.

The Board of Estimate of the City of New York has appropriated \$3500 for concrete work at the dock of the 1st Naval Battalion, at 97th street and Hudson River, and for wiring the U.S.S. Illinois, used by the battalion at that dock as an armory.

CHICAGO R. O. T. C. BANDS CONSOLIDATE TO PLAY

ONE thousand R. O. T. C. bandsmen, brought together by the consolidation of the 18 bands in the Chicago public high schools at the new Grant Park Stadium recently, made an impressive sight. This is the first time that all of the Chicago high school R.O.T.C. bands have been assembled for the purpose of playing together. They rendered a very creditable program.

From the 1000 pieces in these 18 bands an "honor band" has been selected, which is composed of 300 pieces. An "honor battalion," to be composed of 300 students, is also being organized from the 6000 R. O. T. C. students in the high schools.

These two organizations will turn out for special occasions not involving the entire unit, and for civic demonstrations as well as the reception of distinguished visitors to the city of Chicago. Maj. F. L. Beals, U.S.A., retired, is in charge of the Chicago cadets.

U. S. ARMY COMPLETES RADIO COMMUNICATION

WITH the installation of powerful radio stations at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Maj. Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., announces that the Army this year completed a network of radio communications which covers the entire country and assures in times of emergency transmission of military intelligence or other necessary Government messages.

"The Army Communication Net," as it is called, involves over 100 Army-owned stations and certain leased lines and has replaced, to a great extent, the use of commercial telegraph and radio by the military service. The Veterans' Bureau, too, has been extended the privilege of the use of the Army Net, and many other Government departments have applied for the service.

The Signal Corps is chiefly responsible for the efficiency of the system and, while keeping in mind the peculiar requirements of the military service, have kept well abreast of the development and improvements in the radio field generally. Particularly is this true of the radical changes that seem imminent in the basic methods of message sending which have been used since Morse's original discovery—the breaking up of a message into words, words into letters and letters into dots and dashes that pass through the wrist of the operator to the sending apparatus.

Mechanical transmitters with high-speed qualities are becoming stabilized and American invention seems to be making rapid progress in associating photography with radio in a way which promises fundamental changes in methods of transmission. The message of the future, whether it be written, printed or mixed with diagrams and pictures, including the signature of the sender, will, it seems certain, soon be transmitted photographically by radio frequency at a rate ten times faster than was ever possible with hand transmission. Diagrams, sketches and entire maps may be included in military messages and by means which make detection or listening in almost impossible.

It is along these lines that the Signal Corps has done most of its research work, though not neglecting progress in other directions in radio development. Particularly promising have been results obtained in experiments with short waves—results which suggest that the near future will see radical changes in radio equipment.

INFANTRY NOTES

OUT of the Company Officers' Class at the Infantry School, which has just completed a course in rifle marksmanship, 101 officers qualified as expert riflemen, 43 as sharpshooters, and 19 as marksmen. The class average was 302.11 as compared with the previous high-class average of 300.8. Capt. L. S. Spooner, Inf., qualified with a total of 335 and Capt. J. W. McCormick, Inf., made a total of 333. This record of the class emphasizes the value of training as given at the Infantry School, and is especially gratifying to the Chief of Infantry.

RECOMMENDATIONS have been made by the Commanding Officer of the 10th Infantry that additional ornaments be added to the uniform of his band, consisting of a cape, white belt, white pouch and white leggings. This matter is now under consideration by the War Department, and in view of the very favorable comments received on the uniform now authorized for the Army band, it is hoped that some change may be approved which will tend to a smarter appearance of Army bands.

LT. COL. PARKER HITT, 23d Infantry, has submitted for consideration an automatic circulating water pump for Browning machine gun. As the Chief of Ordnance has now under consideration several devices of this nature, the Chief of Infantry has recommended that Colonel Hitt's design, if found practicable, be also tested.

TO AIR SCHOOL

IN order to augment the number of enlisted students at the Air Service Technical School, which has been curtailed recently due to the fact that no recruiting has been possible, over 300 enlisted men are under orders to proceed to the school from Selfridge Field, Orville Wright Field, Scott Field, Bolling Field, Mitchel Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground and Langley Field to report for a six months' course of instruction. Upon the completion of this training, it is expected that the men will return to their respective stations.

RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

FIFTY members of the Berkshire Unit, Reserve Officers' Association, gathered for the monthly meeting and dinner at the North Adams Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, October 11, with Col. J. Tracy Potter, of North Adams, as their host. Col. William H. Eaton, F.A.O.R.C., President of the Unit, presided, and spoke of the fine and helpful spirit of Regular Army officers in their constant efforts to cooperate with the Reserve Corps.

Colonel Eaton welcomed the Chief of Staff of the 1st Corps Area, Col. Charles Romeyn, Cavalry, U.S.A., and the latter spoke briefly of the purposes of cavalry in modern warfare. He invited attention to the little known, but vitally important, part that mounted troops took in the World War, and predicted confidently that the horse would figure more significantly in wars in the future.

Lt.-Col. Allen L. Briggs, Signal Corps, U.S.A., lately returned from duty as military attaché in Austria and Czechoslovakia, read a paper on the new military policy and emphasized his belief in adequate military preparations as the only safeguards for peace. He pointed to the unfamiliar fact that the U. S. Army had been called to action over one hundred times in its brief history, and deplored the more obvious fact that it never had been adequately prepared for service.

Maj. Stewart C. Godfrey, U. S. Engineers, gave an illustrated lecture on the great development at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Godfrey's lantern-slide views of the huge plant were enlightening, and he spoke with the authority of an engineer officer who has camped at Muscle Shoals and observed the growth of the prodigious scheme from a mere idea to a scientific achievement.

He referred in complimentary terms to the work of Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, now of the Berkshire Unit, who was a member of the Army Board that first set about the establishment of a Government nitrate plant, and at the close of the lecture General Wheeler spoke briefly of that early work.

In a short business session the Berkshire Unit voted to give a military ball in Pittsfield during the winter season. The November meeting and dinner will be held on Armistice Day, when the members will be the guests of Capt. L. G. Treadway, of Williamstown, at the Ashfield House, Ashfield, Mass.

THE Reserve Officers Association, Colorado Chapter, recently adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Colorado, have used their best efforts in furtherance of the provisions of the National Defense Act, and have responded cheerfully to the request of the Reserve Officers of Colorado for the support of those measures designed to further the provisions of the Act:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Convention assembled that we do publicly thank each and all of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Colorado for their services in behalf of the security of the welfare of our country.

"Whereas, the Reserve Officers' Association of Colorado and the Members of the O.R.C. individually have received, in all matters of military interest, the full, loyal and willing aid and co-operation of Lt. Col. K. C. Masteller, Acting Chief of Staff of the 103d Division and the Members of his Staff, frequently at the sacrifice of their home comforts and pleasures.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by Reserve Officers Association of Colorado, in convention assembled, that we extend to these officers, and especially Lt. Col. James E. Shelley who has often led them in equitation and pistol practice on Sundays and Holidays, our sincere thanks and appreciation."

Two other resolutions were passed similar in content to those adopted at the Reserve Officers' Association Convention at Columbus, Ohio. One thanked the officers of Association and the other asked Congress for adequate appropriations.

PROMOTED by Lt. Col. Charles G. Lawrence, retired, who is in charge of Junior R.O.T.C. units in Oakland, a Junior Citizens League has been formed by former members of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps units who are now in business and professional activities.

The purposes of the associations are to keep alive the associations with the former members of the R.O.T.C. and to render mutual aid in educational and civic activities. The members propose to continue their military education and to work for better understanding of national citizenship in support of national policies.

The Oakland Rotary Club will foster the Junior Citizens League movement.

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

WITH a view to minimizing the danger of spontaneous combustion and preventing deterioration, the Quartermaster General has issued instructions as to the best methods of storing oilskin clothing.

Such garments will deteriorate much more rapidly if kept confined. They should, therefore, be unpacked upon receipt at the storehouse and hung up so that air may circulate about them.

If the necessary space is not available, an inexpensive closet or small room inclosed with suitable wire netting of large mesh should be provided and they should be hung therein. They should also be kept out of the sunshine and wet, when not in use, a cool, dry place being the most suitable for caring for them.

COL. CHARLES E. JACQUES, Q.M. O.R.C., of Chicago, has been on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General for a 15-day training period.

WAR Department orders have been issued to Capt. Edward M. George, Q.M.C., directing him to proceed to the Canal Zone for a period of three months temporary duty in connection with construction.

THE first meeting of the Atlanta Winter Plattsburg was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta, Ga., on October 23. The meeting was well attended by both Regular Army and Reserve officers. Col. M. Gray Zalinski, Q.M.C., presided and made the opening address.

ONE of the subjects brought up for discussion at the annual Fall meeting of the Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution, which was recently held in Cincinnati, was the condition of the American cemeteries abroad.

The Society passed the following resolution which it ordered transmitted to the Secretary of War:

"Be it resolved, that the action of the Government of the United States of America in dedicating the cemeteries to the mem-

ory of our soldiers in France and in the decoration of their graves as now being carried out by its officials is heartily approved by the Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution."

AN illustration of the seriousness with which Reserve Corps officers are taking their assignments and seeking to qualify for active duty came to notice recently during the 15-day tour of duty of Col. Charles E. Jacques, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, which he completed in the 14th instant. Colonel Jacques and his family, who are residents of Chicago, had planned to spend the winter on the Mediterranean, but their trip has been deferred until the end of January that the Colonel might serve on active duty in The Quartermaster General's Office and also participate in the activities of the Chicago Winter Plattsburg.

Colonel Jacques holds one of the important "key positions" under this unique form of instruction which has now been extended to the Pacific Coast cities under the Quartermaster General's far-sighted policy of instruction for Reserve Quartermasters. Colonel Jacques returned to Chicago on the 15th after visiting the New York Winter Plattsburg group during its last semi-monthly meeting.

THE response to The Quartermaster General's semi-monthly letter of October 15, which invited attention to vacancies existing in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, has been most gratifying. Several hundred applications for commissions have been received during the past week.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, The Quartermaster General, attended the 150th anniversary exercises of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, on the 17th instant. From Philadelphia he proceeded to New York, where he inspected the Quartermaster activities at the Brooklyn Army Base, returning to Washington on the 20th instant.

MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN IN EMERGENCY STUDIED

QUESTIONNAIRES have been forwarded by the War Department to the Commanding Generals of all Corps Areas and Departments, the Chiefs of all War Department branches, and the Commanding General of the District of Washington for information which is required by the Department authorities in basing a study of the utilization of women in all branches of the military service in the event of a future national emergency.

In this study, the following four points will be considered: (1) The needs of the various branches of the Army; (2) The advisability of employing these women as civilians under military control; or (3) of organizing a Women's Service Corps similar to Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps; (4) To form the basis of a plan for the War Department General Mobilization Plan.

The primary reason responsible for this movement, it is believed, is that the Commission on Training Camp Activities and several of the Chiefs of Branches have pointed out that the methods of selection, regulation, etc., of the women used to replace or supplement men in the camps, offices, etc., were unsatisfactory and recommendations have been made that a system similar to the British be put into effect and a Woman's Army Corps be formed through voluntary enlistment.

During the World War 250,000 women were in military service with the British Army. The lowest estimate of women serving with the United States Army overseas and in this country is 90,000; this includes welfare workers, clerks, telephone and telegraph operators, dietitians, cooks, waitresses, laundresses, matrons, tailors, post exchange workers and women employed in the Reclamation Service.

The method of recruiting, regulation, coordination, etc., of women personnel of the Welfare organizations overseas, was unsatisfactory both to the best type of women employed and to the Army. Much duplication of effort might have been avoided, as well as efficiency increased, by an adequate plan of organization.

The value of the utilization of women, to release men for military and industrial service for which women were physically unfit, was soon recognized by the British and it was proven to them by experience early in 1915 that the efficiency of the Army was increased by the substitution of trained women cooks for inexperienced regimental cooks in officers', sergeants' and cadet messes. In 1917 the British War Office directed the organization of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to substitute women for men in certain positions at home, at the bases and on the line of communication overseas. This Corps was a part of the British Army and functioned under Army orders with the greatest efficiency and success.

MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MATCH AMMUNITION

THE meeting of the board appointed for the purpose of determining the type of arms and ammunition to be used in the National and International Matches for the year 1925 and making the necessary tests for the selection of the same, met recently in Washington at the call of the senior member thereof. All members of the board were present, together with representatives from Government arsenals and commercial ammunition companies.

The board recommended that the same general specifications as were used for the 1924 National and International Match ammunition be adopted for 1925. In order that more satisfactory rifles for the 1925 National Matches may be secured, Springfield Armory was instructed to investigate certain defects which existed in the 1924 National Match rifles.

The board also decided that special match ammunition would be purchased by the Ordnance Department for issue, upon requisition, to Service teams to the limit of its available funds, and that the type should be the ammunition which wins the International and Palma test.

Frankford Arsenal prepared three lots of caliber .30 ammunition containing a 172-grain gilding metal jacketed 9-degree boattail bullet, one lot of which was a sample of regular production of 1924 National Match ammunition, and three lots of caliber .45 ammunition, one lot of which was taken from regular production of 1924 National Match ammunition, for test at Aberdeen Proving Ground, from which will be selected the type to be manufactured for the 1925 National Matches.

INFANTRY WINS TROPHY FROM SCOUTING FLEET

THE Fort Benning Infantry team defeated the Atlantic Scouting Fleet eleven at Washington, D. C., November 22 by a score of 12-6, winning the Service Cup offered by President Coolidge.

The game was well played, the Infantrymen having the edge on the Scouting Fleet most of the game. A rally by the Scouting Fleet failed to tie the score in the final quarter, the sailors losing the ball on Infantry's one-yard line.

INFANTRY (12)—Franz, L.E.; Lawrence, L.T.; McCoy, L.G.; Lindsay, Center; McGuire, R.G.; Colby, R.T.; Davis, R.E.; Kgelstrom, Q.B.; Douthit, L.H.; Buck, R.H.; Swantic, F.B.

FLEET (6)—Hase, L.E.; Bertleman, L.T.; Walder, L.G.; Jellison, Center; Gemas, R.G.; Golder, R.T.; Taylor, R.E.; Struckus, Q.B.; Marker, L.H.; McKee, R.H.; Carroll, F.B.

Score by periods:
Infantry 6 0 6 0—12
Scouting Fleet 0 6 0 0—6

Substitutions—Infantry: Smythe for Douthit; Daniels for Bertleman. Fleet: Bingham for Taylor; Saunders for Lawrence; Rooney for McKee; Sugarman for Saunders; McKee for Rooney; Jaros for Hase; Lawrence for Sugarman; Bach for Jollison; Leak for Marker; Atkins for Struckus. Officials—Hoban (Dartmouth) referee, Guyon (Carlisle) umpire, Quigley (Pennsylvania) linesman, Daniels, (Georgetown) field judge.

COMPLETE ARMY COUNTRY CLUB GOLF TOURNAMENT

THE championship match of the Army Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, was completed on its golf course at the Columbus General Reserve Depot, November 15.

In the semi-finals Lt. R. W. Miller, O. R. C. won from Maj. Wm. C. Lemen, E. C., and Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick won from Capt. H. G. Fry, Inf.

In the finals Lieutenant Miller defeated Colonel Kerrick, and his name will be engraved on the championship cup along with those of Col. C. G. Harvey, Q.M.C., winner in 1922, and Col. W. T. Bates, A. G. D., winner in 1923. Lt. Col. H. A. Sichtermann, O.R.C., was winner of the consolation flight with Capt. J. C. Harris, O.R.C., runner-up.

Prizes were awarded to winners and runners-up.

Other winning matches in the championship flight included Col. Seth W. Cook, A.S., Maj. C. J. Taylor, E.C., Maj. H. S. Raxach, G.S., Col. C. G. Harvey, Q.M.C., and Lt. L. W. Motley, A.S.

The Army Country Club of Columbus was organized in 1922, and has included in its membership three major generals and numerous other officers of the Regular Army, Reserve Corps and National Guard resident in and about Columbus, Ohio, and at present has a total membership of 115.

FORT TOTTEN TEAM WINS 2D CORPS AREA TITLE

BY making a final drive in the last few minutes, the football team of Fort Totten, N. Y., drove the football team from the 16th Infantry, U.S.A., of Fort Jay, before it on November 16, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and won the championship of the 2d Corps Area with a score of 7 to 0. A crowd of some 8000 persons witnessed the game.

The lone touchdown, which came as darkness was beginning to fall over the field where the teams had battled through nearly an hour of play, was the result of Payne's brilliant individual efforts, as the fleet Fort Totten back caught a punt and carried it deep into the Infantrymen's territory with a dash of fifty yards through a broken field. Two thrusts at the line brought the goal nearer and then Payne went over the last white chalk mark for the touchdown.

Through the first three quarters of the game the struggle was waged up and down the field. Both the Fort Totten eleven and the machine from Fort Jay worked into its opponent's territory on several occasions in the see-saw battle, but when the twenty-yard line was reached the defense always strengthened and the rushes were halted. The punting through these early periods was frequent and it was Payne's ability to get better yardage than his two opponents, Marcus and Stevenson, that kept his goal line out of danger.

It was the first defeat of the season for the 16th Infantry eleven, and the victory gave Fort Totten a clean record for the year.

ARMY FOOTBALL LINEUP

NO.	NAME	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	AGE	PREP. SCHOOL
10	Garbisch, Capt.	6.0	185	25	Washington H. S.
11	Gillmore	5.10	170	21	N. Y. Mil. Ac.
12	Wood, W. H.	5.10	173	24	Baltimore Poly.
14	Wilson, H. E.	5.8	173	22	Sharon H. S.
15	Farwick	5.11	186	22	Elgin H. S.
16	Ellinger	5.10	189	24	Harrisburg Tech.
17	Baxter	5.10	160	23	Chester H. S.
18	Gilbreth	5.10	163	19	S. Omaha H. S.
19	Mack	5.8	183	23	Nanticoke H. S.
20	Saunders	5.9	190	22	Aberdeen H. S.
21	Schmidt	5.10	193	21	Tepton H. S.
22	Johnson, E. L.	5.8	152	23	W. Devision H. S.
24	Westphaling	6.1	190	21	Mech. Arts H. S.
25	Griffith, W. B.	6.2	184	22	Dallas H. S.
26	Yeomans	5.8	162	22	Syracuse H. S.
27	Daly	5.11	180	23	Hartford H. S.
28	Simondton	5.7	160	22	Allentown H. S.
29	Trappell	5.11	164	21	Episcopal H. S.
30	Tibbets	6.0	183	22	
31	Hewitt	5.11	195	22	Wilkesburg H. S.
32	Fraser	5.10	180	24	Preston H. S.
34	Davidson	5.10	167	20	Stuyvesant H. S.
35	London	6.1	169	19	Carlinville H. S.
36	Brentnall	5.11	157	21	Enid H. S.
37	Hammack	5.11	171	21	Blackstone H. S.
38	Harbold	5.11	163	18	N. Y. Mil. Ac.
39	Walker	5.8	185	23	Washington H. S.
40	Seaman	6.1	183	18	Janesville H. S.
41	Harding	5.8	149	19	Elkins H. S.
42	Scheiffer	5.6	165	20	Alpena H. S.
43	Cleland	5.7	160	22	Omaha H. S.
44	Born	6.1	167	21	Racine H. S.
45	Allen	5.6	142	21	Gardner H. S.
46	Saylor	5.10	190	22	Bismarck H. S.
47	Schepps	5.9	155	21	

OGLETHORPE CARDINALS BEAT YELLOW JACKETS

BEFORE one of the largest crowds of the season the Cardinals ran away from the Yellow Jackets Sunday afternoon, November 9, to the tune of 16-6. Preceding the game the 6th Cavalry Band, under the direction of Warrant Officer Swihart, rendered a special concert in the bandstand, and this attracted many visitors to the Post. Immediately before the game commenced the polo ponies were paraded, being led before the spectators, the band leading the procession.

As the game started it became evident that the Cardinals were out to win, for in the opening period Lieutenant de Sausure scored three times and Lieutenant Donaldson once, while the Yellows were held scoreless and decidedly on the defensive. In the second period Lieutenant de Sausure added another point to his total, while the Jackets still did not score. However, in the third period Lieutenant Campbell of the Yellow Jackets scored their initial goal, while Lieutenant Dewey added one point to his side. In the fourth period all scoring was again done by the Cardinals. Lieutenant Donaldson and Lieutenant de Sausure each registering, and the first half ended with the score 8-1 in their favor.

Upon the opening of the second half Lieutenant Donaldson scored for the Cardinals while Major Hardy and Captain Maxwell each tallied for the Jackets. In the sixth period Major Hardy again scored for the Yellows and Lieutenant de Sausure twice and Lieutenant Dewey once for the Cardinals. As the seventh period opened Lieutenant Donaldson scored almost immediately after the throw-in, and added two more goals a few moments later. Lieutenant Dewey increased this margin by another goal, while the Yellow Jackets were held at bay. In the eighth and final period Major Hardy and Colonel Kimball each scored once as their opponents remained inactive, and the final whistle blew with the score 16-6 in favor of the Cardinals.

The line-up:
Cardinals—Lieutenant de Sausure, Donaldson, Ladue, Watson and Dewey. Yellow Jackets—Lieutenant Campbell, Major Hardy, Captain Maxwell, Major McDonald and Colonel Kimball.

Summary: Goals—Lieutenant de Sausure 7; Lieutenant Donaldson, 6; Major Hardy, 3; Lieutenant Dewey, 3; Colonel Kimball, 1; Captain Maxwell, 1; Lieutenant Campbell, 1. Fouls—Lieutenant de Sausure, 1; Lieutenant Dewey, 1.

Umpire: Lieutenant Hamilton.
Timekeeper: Mr. Higgins.
Announcer: 1st Sergeant Ratcliff.

WEST VIRGINIA WINS

THE two new ships of the Battleship Divisions, the U.S.S. West Virginia and U.S.S. Colorado, played a very close game at San Diego on November 8, resulting in a score of 7 to 6 in favor of the U.S.S. West Virginia.

The football teams of these two ships are coached by former Naval Academy stars. Ensign Conroy coaches and plays on the U.S.S. Colorado's team while the U.S.S. West Virginia's team is coached by Ensign Cruise, who also plays.

THIRD CORPS AREA TEAM LOSES TO GEORGETOWN

FIGHTING in a sea of mud and snow, the Third Corps Area eleven lost to Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., November 15 by a lone touchdown. The final score stood 6-0 in favor of the Collegians.

Third Corps depended largely on one rush after another, while Little's men used their speedy backfield, which was unable to get going at all. The lone counter of the game came in the second period when O'Neill received an Army punt on his own 20-yard line, reversed his field and raced 80 yards to the Third Corps goal.

Had it not been for this bit of running, the game probably would have ended in a deadlock. The Hilltoppers outplayed their opponents, but always something happened just as they were about to register some points.

O'Neill and Waite were the stars for the Hilltoppers, while none of the Third Corps men stood out above their mates, unless it was the great defensive game put up by Timberlake.

In first downs Georgetown registered 13 against only three for the Soldiers, while it successfully negotiated six of its 13 attempted forward passes, with Third Corps completing none of its three tries. Each team had one intercepted. In penalties the Soldiers benefited, having but three, totaling 42 yards, inflicted on them, while their opponents were set back seven times for a total of 60 yards.

The line-up:
Georgetown—McGrath, L. E.; Murtaugh, L. T.; Mosko, L. G.; Menihan, C.; Sheehan, R. G.; Bush, R. T.; Waite, R. E.; Gaffey, Q. B.; Flavin, L. H. B.; Metzger, R. H. B.; Plansky, F. B. Third Corps—Erdman, L. E.; Bryan, L. T.; Vogel, L. G.; Todd, C.; Stanewich, R. G.; Henney, R. T.; Deford, R. E.; Hughes, Q. B.; Riffle, L. H. B.; Nolan, R. H. B.; Devens, F. B.

Score by periods:
Georgetown 0 6 0 0—6
Third Corps 0 0 0 0—0

Touchdown—O'Neill. Try for point failed—Plansky (drop-kick). Substitutions—Timberlake for Hughes, Glasgow for Erdman, O'Neill for Metzger, Tyler for Deford, McCabe for Gaffey, Moore for Henney, Breslin for O'Neill, Dodd for Riffle, Dean for Nolan, Nolan for Dean, Riffle for Dodd, O'Neill for Breslin, Dodd for Riffle, Gormley for Plansky, Brooks for McGrath, Erderton for Todd, McNulty for Brooks, Deford for Tyler, Connaughton for Murtaugh, Dean for Nolan, Bailey for Stanewich, Mitchell for Bryan, Maroney for McNulty, Garrity for Menihan.

Referee—Bennis (Penn). **Umpire**—Clinton (Yale). **Head linesman**—Bragg (Harvard). **Time of periods**, 15 minutes.

NAVY FOOTBALL LINEUP

E. B. TAYLOR, L. E.; Wickhorst or Lambert, L. T.; Eddy or Lentz, L. G.; Zuber, C.; Chillingworth, R. G.; Stolz, R. T.; R. Caldwell, R. E.; Shapley or Hamilton, Q. B.; Albertson or Forsberg, L. H. B.; H. Caldwell or Flippen, R. H. B., and Wellings or Born, F. B.

QUANTICO MARINE TEAM DEFEATS DETROIT U. 28-0

HELD scoreless during the first period, the Marine Corps team swept the University of Detroit off its feet in the other three quarters at Detroit, November 15, and won 28-0.

The Marines outrushed, outkicked and outpassed U. of D. and grew stronger as Detroit tired. Goettge made two of the touchdowns and McQuade and Groves one apiece. Neale kicked each goal.

Goettge earned a reputation in Michigan last year by his spectacular play against Michigan. On the second play of the game he circled the Detroit left end and ran 25 yards to his 40-yard line. On the next play Neale hit through guard and broke away for a 60-yard run across the University of Detroit goal line. Both sides were offside and the ball was brought back.

Not physically equal to the swift and heavy Quantico eleven, Detroit threw back the invaders on a stand eight yards from her goal, the only time the Marines threatened in the first period.

The Marine line-up:
Sanderson, L. E.; Liversedge (Capt.), L. T.; Levinsky, L. G.; Bailey, C.; McHenry, R. G.; Hunt, R. T.; Farrell, R. E.; Goettge, Q. B.; McQuade, L. H. B.; Groves, R. H. B.; Neale, F. B.

Score by periods:
Detroit 0 0 0 0—0
Marines 0 7 14 7—28

Touchdowns—Goettge, 2; McQuade, Groves. Points after touchdown—Neale, 4. Substitutions—Marines: Larson for Bailey, Hervey for Goettge, Wiggmore for Liversedge, Chambers for McQuade, McMains for Groves, Eldridge for McHenry.

Referee—Dr. F. A. Lambert, Ohio State.

Umpire—Dan Daugherty, W. and M. **Field judge**—Irvin Van Tassel, Wesleyan. **Head linesman**—Fred Crobus, Dartmouth.

INFANTRY POLOISTS WIN FROM CINCINNATI FOUR

PLAYING before a capacity crowd will Robert A. Granniss, Vice President of the American Indoor Polo Association acting as referee the 10th Infantry indoor polo team defeated the big Blue Team of Cincinnati as a premier attraction of the Horse Show.

The first chukker went for the Army but thereafter Cincinnati exhibited their fighting spirit and the game was fast and furious to the end.

This was the first game of the season that the Army team has played in a regular sized hall and they showed that they had lost none of their skill at goal shooting. A short time ago they lost to the 54th Cavalry Brigade by the close scores of 10-9 and 11-9 in two matches.

Lt. T. B. Manuel played No. 1 for the Infantry team, Gen. P. Lincoln Mitchell performed at 2 and Lt. C. R. Farmer played back with Capt. M. E. Halloran substitute.

Mr. Harrison Smith played No. 1 for Cincinnati, Mr. O. de Gray Vanderbilt played No. 2 and Mr. Henry Yeiser held down the defensive position.

Maj. John C. French, Chaplain and Mrs. Frank L. Miller, Mrs. C. R. Farmer, and Lt. E. B. Howard were among the spectators of the game.

ANNOUNCE NAMES OF U. S. RIFLEMEN SENT TO PERU

THE U. S. Rifle Team which, on the invitation of the Peruvian Government, sailed on October 30 for Peru on the Grace liner Santa Luisa to take part in the Pan-American Rifle Matches at the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho, will compete against teams representing other North and South American nations, and the main event will be the match for the Argentine Cup among teams of five men using the military arms of the country they represent. This event is to be shot at 300 metres, 40 shots standing, 40 kneeling and 40 prone.

The members of the team are as follows: Lt. Raymond E. Vermette, U.S.A.; Ensign Armond M. Morgan, U.S.N.; Gunnery Sgt. Raymond O. Coulter, U.S.M.C.; Gunnery Sgt. Morris Fisher, U.S.M.C. (who won the individual rifle championship at the Olympic Games last summer); 2d Lt. George A. Rehm, U.S.A.; Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lt. Sydney R. Hinds, U.S.A., and Mr. Stephen Monahan of Chicago, a civilian.

Capt. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C.; Team Coach. **Capt. John H. Knebel, U.S.A.**; Team Captain.

COMPTROLLER DECREE MAKES ARMY SUFFER

Enlisted Men Are Hit Hard By Doubtful Allowance Rulings

PALTRY AMOUNT SAVED

THE Comptroller General in his decision of March 3, 1924, relating to enlisted men of the Navy, and a later decision of June 30, 1924, relating to enlisted men of the Army, both of which appear to be of doubtful correctness and certainty, though the Congressional and Executive will have succeeded in "saving" to the Government a sum which in its grand total can be but a pittance to the Treasury, but which falls with particular hardship on the enlisted men, out of whose pockets it is taken and who can ill afford to bear the loss.

Commissioned officers on a commutation status receive their subsistence and quarters allowance while on leave, which is quite as it should be, and for like reasons enlisted men should receive their subsistence and quarter's allowance while on furlough, the entire idea being that neither leave nor furlough is for the pleasure of the officer or the enlisted man, but for the benefit of the Government which he continuously serves.

Congress authorized the granting of both leaves and furloughs and doubtless thought it was providing for allowances for both when it placed the matter under the power of the President to regulate. The President issued his order and the heads of the Navy and War Departments their regulations in accordance therewith, prescribing that "an enlisted man on furlough from a station at which he is in receipt of the monetary allowance in lieu of quarters and subsistence receives this allowance at the same rates while on furlough." Such allowance is \$1.20 per day (\$2.10 in Alaska, Europe and South America).

REDUCES ALLOWANCES

The Comptroller General reduces this to the allowance of one ration, 30 cents in the case of the Army, and denies it in its entirety to enlisted men of the Navy, allowing them nothing. Such a paltry saving to the Government works a great hardship upon worthy enlisted men who already receive too small a stipend for honest, faithful and effective service in the country's defense. So much for the injustice of the disallowance. In addition the disallowance appears to be clearly contrary to the act of Congress and it nullifies the action of the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy taken pursuant thereto. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, struck with the injustice done to many enlisted men by these decisions, submitted the question of the disallowance to Gen. S. T. Ansell, counsel for the Legal Department, with a request for his opinion, which has been received as follows:

"You inform me that numerous enlisted men of the Army and Navy have advised you that the Comptroller General has ruled that enlisted men of the Army and Navy going on furlough from stations where they are in receipt of money allowances in lieu of quarters and subsistence lose these allowances while on furlough, and that for the furlough period they can draw only the value of one ration in the case of the Army and nothing in the case of the Navy.

CITES CASE

"In the case of Chester Lee Goodwin, chief yeoman U. S. N., the Comptroller General on March 3, 1924, held as you are advised in respect of enlisted men of the Navy, and on July 30, 1924, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, he applied the decision to enlisted men of the Army with the modification that under the statute they are entitled to one ration. "He reasoned that a provision relating to the Army in the Act of July 16, 1892, that hereafter no enlisted man shall be entitled to receive more than one ration daily; and a provision in the Act of January 30, 1885, that 'enlisted men of the Navy attached to any vessel or station and doing duty thereon shall be allowed a ration' established the law that an enlisted man of the Army is limited to one ration at all times and an enlisted man of the Navy to one ration, and to that only when on duty; this, notwithstanding Section 11 of the Act of June 10, 1922, and the President's order made pursuant thereto, which order itself he construed as limiting the commutation of a period of duty as distinguished from furlough. Accordingly, he held that

the regulation prescribing the allowance for enlisted men on furlough was void.

"I cannot agree with the Comptroller General, as it seems to me very clear that said Section 11 confers upon the President the broad power to prescribe an allowance in lieu of subsistence and quarters not furnished in kind to which a man will be entitled whether on duty or furlough as distinguished from duty, since the section itself makes no distinction and contains no such limitation. The spirit of the entire act is against such construction, and the history of the legislation clearly indicates that it was the purpose of Congress to place this power entirely within the hands of the President, regardless of pre-existing legislation. The Executive order, like the section itself, makes no such distinction, and the words 'men on duty' in the clause of the Executive order reading 'men on duty where quarters or rations in kind are not furnished will be granted daily allowances' was never intended to distinguish between a period of furlough and a period of duty, as it has no reference to any such period at all, but intends merely to point out, in accordance with long-established precedents, that a man's station or place of duty determines whether he is entitled to the allowance. Such a place is a man's station or place of duty whether he is present thereat or on furlough therefrom. When on furlough it is still his place of duty, to which he may be brought back any moment.

"The Army regulation, in my judgment, correctly interprets the Executive order when it prescribes 'an enlisted man on furlough from a station at which he is in receipt of monetary allowances in lieu of quarters and subsistence receives those allowances at the same rate while on furlough, but only in case of return to duty at the same station upon expiration of furlough.'

WAR DEPARTMENT WILL GATHER HISTORIC DATA

UNDER Bulletin No. 22, War Department, 1924, the Department has announced that there is in course of preparation a series of monographs covering the participation of the American forces in the various operations of the World War. In order to accomplish this work, it is the desire of the War Department to do full justice to every unit of the American forces and to record accurately the events as they transpired, together with the causes of those events. The War Department is seriously handicapped, however, by the absence of certain documents, which missing records are principally from divisions and lower units.

It is believed that the originals or the authenticated copies of these papers are now in the personal possession of individuals who served as officers, field clerks or enlisted men during the war. All orders, reports, diaries, memoranda, maps, telegrams, messages, informal notes, etc., bearing upon activities or operations should be, with the records of the proper units, on file in the Adjutant General's office. Many of these papers, it is pointed out by officers in the War Department, may be the only documents of the kind in existence. Members and former members of the Army who have important papers pertaining to the World War are urgently requested to forward same to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Prompt compliance with the request will be greatly appreciated by the War Department.

In connection with the collection of these important papers, the War Department emphasized the following points in the above mentioned bulletin:

- Individuals retaining such documents are unwittingly preventing the preparation of a correct and complete statement of our war-time activities and operations.
- Valuable papers in the possession of an individual can serve only that individual and may probably, sooner or later, be lost.
- The files of the Adjutant General's office are the proper place for such documents.
- The original document, not a copy thereof, should be forwarded to the Adjutant General. Should any question arise as to the authenticity of a copy which the sender may make and retain, he can always refer for verification to the original on file in the Adjutant General's office.
- No war-time papers should be thrown away.
- Even an informal note or a rough sketch may be the key to an important situation.
- Any paper or document that is forwarded should be in its original form without interlineations, modifications or comments except as to such notes as may be necessary to identify it with regard to date, place or organization.

MORE APPOINTMENTS TO ANNAPOLIS ASKED

Secretary Wilbur And Adm. Shoemaker Seek Repeal Of Limitations

ADVANTAGES ARE SHOWN

IT is apparent that the authorities of the Navy Department are preparing to make a drive for the removal of the limitation on the number of midshipmen appointments placed in the Naval appropriation bill of January 22, 1923. Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation insist that the required number of officers for the Fleet cannot be obtained on the present basis and give considerable space in their annual reports in urging the repeal of this provision of the appropriation bill.

The provision referred to reads as follows: *Provided, further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of any midshipmen whose admission subsequent to February 9, 1924, would result in exceeding at any time an allowance of three midshipmen for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress; of one midshipman for Porto Rico, a native of the island, appointed on nomination of the governor, and of two midshipmen from Porto Rico, appointed on nomination of the Resident Commissioner; and of two midshipmen for the District of Columbia.

In urging the repeal of this amendment and in strongly endorsing the recommendations of the Bureau of Navigation, the Secretary of the Navy says:

"In addition to the recommendations of this bureau, which are incorporated in this report, I wish to call attention to the fact that, in view of the great expense necessary to maintain this great educational institution, the additional expense necessary to the instruction of the number of midshipmen heretofore provided for is not great. The Secretary of the Navy does not feel that it is a wise policy to conduct the Naval Academy upon a plan by which every graduate, no matter how low his marks, shall be taken into the Navy for life if he barely passes the minimum requirements fixed by the academic board.

"Some of the members of each class of graduates, those lowest in the class, should be returned to civil life, not only because the Navy should have some choice in the selection of its future officers other than that provided by the standard academic requirements of the board at the Naval Academy, but also because there is some incentive on the part of the midshipmen to strive for scholarship and professional attainments if they are not certain of being retained in the Service merely because they have passed with the minimum requirements fixed by such board.

GOVERNMENT COMPENSATED

"With reference to those who would be returned to civil life at the conclusion of four years, it should be said that they have had a splendid opportunity for an education that will fit them for civil life. This should be ample compensation to them for the time spent at the Naval Academy, and, on the other hand, the Government will be compensated by having among its citizens trained men who will be able to perform the duties of naval officers in time of war.

"When it was first proposed to strictly limit the number of Naval Academy graduates taken into the Service, it was provided that those who had served four years at the Naval Academy and two years afloat, and who had satisfactorily passed the final examination at the end of six years, should, if not taken into the Service, be honorably discharged with a year's salary.

"In lieu of this plan it might be wise and proper to assist Naval Academy graduates not taken into the Service in some postgraduate course fitted to their demonstrated capacity. The Secretary of the Navy recommends that the Naval Academy be maintained at its full student capacity, and believes that it is false economy to reduce the number of students at this institution.

"Under the law, 100 men chosen from the enlisted men of the Service are entitled to appointment to the Naval Academy. This opens the door of opportunity to every man in the Service and should be continued, but the quota of enlisted men has never yet been full."

ADMISSION QUOTA LOW

In course of his analysis of the situation at the Naval Academy and his recommen-

dations for the repeal of the amendment, Admiral Shoemaker said: "Although the law authorizes on paper a quota of 2,063 midshipmen at the Naval Academy, it is not possible to have this number there at any one time on account of failures mentally and physically of midshipmen at the academy and of candidates for entrance, and for the further reason that vacancies in the quota of 100 annually from the enlisted personnel and 15 annually for the President at large cannot be carried over from year to year. Again, the sudden reduction in the quota of midshipmen for Senators and Representatives from 5 to 3 will cause for the next four years entering classes much smaller in size than the quota would indicate, for the reason that it is necessary to wait for 3 midshipmen to graduate or resign from certain districts before there is a vacancy. It is estimated that there will be an entering class in 1924 of only 250. The size of the entering class will probably be slightly over 300 for 1925 and will be in the neighborhood of 450 for 1926.

"The clause which appeared in the naval appropriation bill, approved January 22, 1923, reducing the quota of midshipmen for Senators and Representatives, has been included in the current Naval appropriation bill.

"The quota of midshipmen for Senators and Representatives has therefore been reduced by a limitation on appropriation as shown above. The law authorizing five midshipmen for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress has not been changed. It is recommended that the limitation referred to be removed and that the quota of midshipmen as now authorized by law be not changed.

"As stated in last year's report the bureau believes that the best interests of the country as well as of the Navy would be served by providing pay for five appointees for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, as heretofore, and in case there should be any surplus not necessary to retain in the naval service, they should be honorably discharged and allowed to return to civil life, where they would be subject to call in case of need and where the naval training would be of great benefit."

MARTIN BOMBERS TEST ORDNANCE NIGHT FLARES

SUCCESSFUL results have been obtained by the Ordnance Department and the Air Service in their recent night flights to test the various types of flares. The bombing squadron which left Langley Field at night on a flight to Mitchel Field, L. I., consisted of nine Martin bombers under the command of Maj. J. H. Piroe, A.S. Each plane was equipped with four airplane flares, type III, carried in racks on the partition dividing the rear cockpit from the bomb compartment, two wing-tip flares, Mark I, white (modified) (two minutes) under the left lower wing, and two wing-tip flares, Mark I red (one minute) under the lower right wing.

All the planes reached their destination, although five forced landings were made. Two planes were compelled to turn back to Langley Field, two made a forced landing at Cape May, N. J., and one made a forced landing at Lakehurst, N. J. Both types of flares were used in connection with electric landing lights in making all landings, and all landings were successfully made.

The personnel making the flight to New York were greatly pleased with the functioning of the flares. One failure of a parachute flare to release from the plane was noted. The failure of the flare to leave the plane was not discovered until the morning after landing at Mitchel Field, when an examination of the plane disclosed the fact that the releasing fork had been withdrawn, the release spring had opened out but one of the studs holding the cover to the case had failed to disengage, so that the cover could not drop off and allow the parachute and flare to leave the case.

In the case of the forced landing at Lakehurst, the pilot released one flare to make a landing, but on attempting to release a second failed to get any results after pulling the releasing cables on all three of the remaining flares. These failures to release, however, were found to be due to faulty adjustment of the release cables.

Capt. W. J. Henry, Ordnance Department, made a recent night flight in a Martin Bomber to try out the combination of flares used in landing. A parachute flare was released at 1000 feet altitude over Langley Field, which showed up the ground plainly. Then, circling to land, one white wing-tip flare under the left wing was ignited and the landing made with the aid of this flare and the electric landing lights under the fuselage.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

INCORPORATED WITH ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
JAN. 7, 1922.

HENRY J. REILLY, FRANKLIN COE.
Brig. Gen., O.R.C., Editor, Publisher.

VOL. 62 NOVEMBER 29, 1924 No. 3197

Publishers' Statement

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published weekly on Saturdays by the American Army and Navy Journal, Inc. Henry J. Reilly, President; Frederick I. Thompson, Vice President; Franklin Coe, Treasurer; H. J. Whigham, Secretary. Publication office, Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL OFFICES, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, Telephone, Vanderbilt 4900. Cable address, "Army Navy, New York."

EDITORIAL OFFICES: 10 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone, Main 2111.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: New York, 383 Madison Avenue, Telephone, Vanderbilt 4900; Chicago, Wrigley Building; Boston, 127 Federal Street; London, 29 Maddox Street, W1; Paris, 60 Rue Caumartin.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$6.00 per year, two years \$9.00. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage \$1.50 and Canadian postage of \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. When possible always remit by P. O. money order or New York draft.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Addresses will be changed as frequently as desired, upon notification, at 383 Madison Avenue, New York City, not otherwise.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Entered as second-class matter June 25, 1879, at the post-office at New York, under the act of March 3, 1879.

A CALL TO ARMS

THE Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has issued its call to battle for the coming session of Congress. The purpose, as stated, is the outlawry of war. "The plan of work for the winter is to get memorials sent to Congress requesting this action from State legislatures, churches, individuals, clubs and organizations of all sorts."

During each session of Congress it has been evident to the observer that all the enemies of National Defense are constantly acting in a way which cannot fail to make an impression. They understand quite well that it is not a lobby maintained in Washington which produces decisive results, but that it is pressure upon Congressmen coming from their constituents.

The Congressman, naturally and justly, resents the attempt of any lobby to coerce him. In the same way he naturally and justly listens attentively to expressions of opinion on any subject coming from the people among whom he lives and who have elected him to office as their representative.

The same methods which are so vigorously pursued by the real pacifists and by those who use pacifism as a cloak to hide their desire to leave this country helpless, is open to all. It should be used by those citizens who still believe that the principles for which the United States stands and upon which it operates are not yet so well accepted throughout the world that they can be maintained without the use of force from time to time.

Indications come from every quarter that the coming session of Congress will see the most determined attack upon the Army and Navy made for some time. Part of it will be open and above-board. Much of it will be under the cover of the neces-

sity for economy. Whichever route is followed the effect will be the same, provided success is had.

Aside from the opinions and reports of the professional officers of the Army and Navy, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have openly warned the country. Economy has been carried to the point where deterioration of matériel and decrease of morale of personnel has set in. Any further over-economizing today means expenditure of greater funds in the future unless progressive retrogression to ultimate extinction is to be had. This, of course, is the objective of the pacifists and other enemies of national defense.

"FORDIFYING THE CAVALRY"

IN civil life there are evidences that a reaction has set in in favor of the horse for many jobs now performed by motors. This not because of any sentiment, but because more economical and, in some cases, as strange as it may seem, because providing a quicker means of transport.

The Government, however, seems determined willy-nilly upon the extermination of the horse by indirect methods. The annual report of the Chief of Cavalry points out the fact that the average age of our Cavalry horses is fifteen and one-half years. Many of them, as a matter of fact, are old enough to vote and older. In other words, from a horse point of view, they are certainly entitled to retirement from active service. In addition, there is at the present time a shortage of Cavalry mounts which is gradually increasing.

In other words, if present conditions continue the Cavalry will soon have their choice of walking or of being mounted, perhaps, in side-cars—or, say, Fords. One advantage of Fords for Cavalry mounts would be that the next time we go to war, as usual, unprepared and in a hurry, we could rapidly mobilize many citizens who know enough to pour a little oil and gasoline into a Ford, crank it up and start. They also know how to get spare parts and change them, being well provided by that admirable Mr. Ford with stations all over the country from which they can get anything they want for a Ford.

The super-intellectuals who between each war run wild on the question of the latest machinery for exterminating human beings, eradicated the bayonet prior to the Russo-Japanese war. Hand grenades and trench mortars, both weapons for close-in fighting, were only found in museums. The Japanese war resurrected the bayonet, as it did also hand grenades and trench mortars. The recent war confirmed and increased their use, and, incidentally, brought back a first-class dagger called a trench knife—in other words, emphasized the human element as against the machine.

Except upon the Western front during the trench war period, where conditions were those of siege warfare, men mounted on horses played an important part throughout the Great War. In the Russo-Polish campaigns of 1920 they frequently played a decisive part.

A condition of millions of men facing each other on a short front, with both flanks protected, such as that which obtained on the French front, can only exist in Western Europe. In any other theater of war, masses of men on horseback, through their ability to do things which cannot be done in any other way, will play a decisive part. Just as the man through emotion can be stirred to do things he normally will not accomplish, so can the horse. The living being will always possess an advantage the dead machine can never have.

VOICE OF THE SERVICES

A QUEER REWARD

TO THE EDITOR:

IN the 484 page pamphlet printed in 1921 "for the use of the Special Committee on Readjustment of Service Pay," there will be found on pages 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95, a compilation showing the names of 586 retired officers of the Army who were on active duty between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

In that list there are one hundred and fifty Colonels, eight of whom having died prior to the submission of the list to the Congressional Committee. Of the remaining one hundred and forty two, EVERY COLONEL EXCEPT ONE will be found among those who were discriminated against by the restrictive clause in Section 1 of the Act of June 10, 1922. Of the one hundred and forty one Colonels, so unfairly treated, thirty one have died since the tabulation was submitted to Congress.

Those officers did not return to active duty because they were compelled to do so, they returned because they wanted to do so, because they had consecrated their lives to the service of their government. Many had passed their three score and ten years, many were in poor health, but it was a time when their services were needed and they gave their best to their government. The tax on their failing health was doubtless the cause of the death of quite a number, and that they gave their lives to make the world safe for democracy was as true of them as it is true of those who sleep on Flanders Field.

And what a reward! How quickly one's government forgets! The promise made to them when they entered the service, the promise that was on the statute books when they retired from active duty, the promise that is now on the statute books unchanged, namely: that they would receive "seventy-five percentum of the pay of the rank upon which they retired," was harshly set aside by the discriminating clause in Sec. 1 of the Act of June 10, 1922, and their reward is the witnessing of the giving to their more fortunate younger brother officers who have been retired since June 30, 1922, a retired pay from FOUR to TWENTY per cent GREATER than that now being received by those veterans who came back to active duty so willingly and so loyally.

Will Congress correct this injustice? Every fair minded officer believes it will.

FAIR PLAY.

NON-COM ALLOWANCES

TO THE EDITOR:

PERHAPS one of the most important elements that has woven itself into the executive, legislative, and administrative agencies of our Government in the past is the spirit of universal thrift imposed by the Budget System. So great has this economic influence been felt in all branches of the Army that the expression, "funds are not available" has become almost idiomatic through its constant application. In fact it is often quoted, that those supply branches, historically inclined to be delinquent since their inauguration, are using this expression to impose upon members of the military establishment.

"However it would be a grievous affliction, if under the stress of pressure brought to bear in endeavoring to maintain the different branches of the Army within its allocated appropriations, if disbursing officers were to tolerate doctrines that did not insure the most expedient use of funds. It would be bitter irony of fate if, while economic conditions triumphed in making appropriations in lump sums, uniformity of expenditures were insidiously carried out.

"It is with full appreciation of the obligations resting upon those under whose jurisdiction come the disbursement of funds toward the pay of the Army, that enlisted men of the first three grades are trying to anticipate the attitude of the Comptroller General. Notwithstanding his occupancy of office during the inception of the justifiable allowances to dependents of the commissioned personnel of the Army,

he has, in a recent decision, cancelled the monetary allowance in lieu of rations granted to married men during such period as they may be on furlough.

"Such infinite precision in this interpretation of the law in the furtherance of economy contrasts the broadminded and copious provisions that grant only to married enlisted men this allowance. While the phrase "on duty" incorporated in the law furnishes the basis for the decision by establishing a technicality upon which this allowance become negative when a man's status is changed from duty to furlough, it leads to the belief that the phrasing of Army Regulations are diverging from the forcible and semi-legal construction that once made them the model of composition, possessing no loop-hole into which a technicality could enter months after publication.

"This makes single enlisted men of the first three grades wonder why the Comptroller General does not take cognizance of the liberal quibblism offered by the law and grant them a monetary allowance in lieu of quarters when their allowance of one room is not available. This would be a fitting reward for the gain the Army Appropriation acquire for their failure to draw upon this credit for transporting 3,000 lbs. of household and for mileage to dependents.

"Many high ranking officers feel that the Army is losing the class of noncommissioned officers produced by the stern and rigid discipline of the old commissioned officer and in their place is entering personnel bent upon receiving the free quarters and allowances, rewards of married bliss rather than the reward of loyalty and service."

"OLDTIMER."

ABUSE OF ARMY ANIMALS

TO THE EDITOR:

I understand that you served in the Field Artillery of the U.S. Army in various battles during the recent war, in which case it is probable that a considerable part of your attention preparatory to battle and during engagements must have been given to the consideration of your draft animals and their condition; therefore you may be possessed of first hand information with reference to animals in war, their suitability, care, treatment and condition.

If your observations in this matter accord with those of many other experienced officers who tell some pretty tall stories about shortage of animals, starvation of animals, and overwork and abuse of animals in active operations, I wish to ask you if it is not a proper subject to discuss in your columns with a view to constructive criticism in the hope of arousing sufficient interest in the matter to develop corrective measures against future emergencies.

It would seem that the horses and mules of the Army need some friends in the voting public, persons who have enough love for them, or interest in their welfare to make an effort to get a square deal for these dumb beasts. My understanding is that the present tables of organization require about the same proportion of horses and mules to soldiers as was required and used in the Civil War, viz., about one animal to every four soldiers. In that event it is manifest that animals must still play a serious part in campaign, and to waste them, neglect them, or abuse them is not efficient, economical or humane.

Another point which has come to my attention in the matter of service animals is that the daily ration for horses and mules has been reduced a considerable percentage for the current fiscal year, due to the fact that sufficient funds were not appropriated to feed them full rations. If this is a fact it deserves investigation. Surely the United States Treasury has not reached a point where funds need be conserved through underfeeding public animals which are required to perform full duty.

The losses of animals sustained by the British forces during the Boer War reached such colossal numbers that a public scandal demanded a full investigation, and doubtless that investigation was productive of results which gave the animals of the British Army during the late war the best care given animals in any of the Allied Armies. I dare say the animals of the British Army gave more efficient service throughout the late war than the animals of any of the Allied Forces.

NATHAN C. SHIVERICK.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

STAFF SGT., R. W. S., FORT MONROE, VA.—Q. (1) How many applicants took the examination, October 6-11, 1924, for the Medical Administrative Corps, Regular Army? (2) How many vacancies are there in that branch? (3) When do you expect to publish a list of the first two grades of the Medical Department? (4) Some time within the past year instructions were published by the War Department setting forth the qualifications for the appointment of M.A.C. officers in the Reserve Corps, giving the specific requirements for the various grades. Could you quote the above instructions?

A.: (1) Approximately twenty applicants took this examination. (2) Two at present. (3) It is not known when such a list will be published. (4) The qualifications governing the appointment of M.A.C. officers in the Reserve Corps, is too lengthy for publication in this column. You can secure copy of these qualifications by addressing the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, and requesting that copy of A. G. 662.12 O.R.C. (10-12-23) Res. be forwarded to you.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII.—Q. (1) According to new Training Regulations, should the O.D. come to parade rest as the guard starts to pass in review at formal guard mounting? (2) Is an officer who lives on a Post but boards and rooms with another officer who has quarters, entitled to commutation for quarters?

A.: (1) The officers of the day do not come to parade rest when the guard starts to pass in review at formal guard mounting. (2) No, see Circular No. 66, 1924, page 9, paragraph 3 (d).

J. G. MCN., NAVAL HOSPITAL, MARE ISLAND, CALIF.—Q. Will you please give me any data covering the requirements for entrance to the Coast Guard Academy relative to age, education, appointments, term of school and the course? Am in the Hospital Corps of the Navy at present.

A.: Suggest that you write to headquarters, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., requesting this information. The Coast Guard will be pleased to give you full official information on this subject.

F. W. FORT MILLS, P. I.—As far as can be ascertained from your letter, you have not committed a felony—just violated a regulation. The only proceeding through which you may be given credit for this service for retirement and longevity is to communicate with the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., giving complete data.

C. O. CHANUTE FIELD, RANTOUL, ILL.—(1) and (3): Suggest that you write letter to the Adjutant of the Army Music School, Washington Barracks, D. C. (2) Communicate with Adjutant General of the Army for this information.

J. G. COROZAL, C. Z.—If convicted, all guard house time must be made up.

S. L. R., CAMP LEWIS, WASH.—Q. Can I enlist for service at St. Thomas, V. I., for the purpose of retirement. A. Your question is answered in the negative, as there are no troops stationed in the Virgin Islands.

B. G. NEWARK, N. J.—Suggest that you write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. World War Records Division, for your individual record and ask what battle clasps you are entitled to wear. Apply for Victory Medal if you have not already done so. If you are still in the Service, wear Victory ribbon with authorized number of stars on your uniform.

CORP. J. L. B., FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.—Fill out your bonus blank as you remember the dates. The War Department will check up your dates on receipt of your application, and it will only duplicate their work to give you this information.

LT. D. F. T., CAV., O.R.C., PORTLAND, ME.—You are no doubt entitled to this difference in pay. Submit your application, giving names of organizations, camps, etc., as you remember them and forward to the General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. The Department will check over your record and, if entitled, check will be forwarded to you.

T. H. MCD., BLACKSTONE, VA.—Reply to your question was made a couple of weeks ago, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL regrets that you have not received a reply to your question. For this information, apply to Headquarters Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

SECOND LT. C. A., O.R.C., BRANSON, COLO.—You might write to your Corps Area Headquarters and request to be placed on a 15-day active service status, but this would not commission you into active service permanently—just for the 15-day training period. It is possible that you could not even be ordered to active service for this brief period of training. No definite announcement has been made by the War Department as to when the next examination will be given. Same will be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as soon as decision is made in this matter.

S. A., RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—File your claim direct with the General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.

F. L. F., MEDFORD, MASS.—For full information on this subject, suggest that you secure copy of A. R. 605-5 from your corps area headquarters.

OLD SOLDIER—The 18th Battery of Field Artillery arrived in the P. I. February 25, 1902, and departed therefrom February 15, 1905. The 14th Infantry arrived in the P. I. February 3, 1908, and left February 15, 1910.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

BY SAMUEL T. ANSELL

The following Counsel's Digest of Comptroller General's Decisions was given:

1. A widow, 60 years of age, in good health, possessed of intangible property valued at \$500 and bank deposits of \$200, has besides her officer son four children, all of whom are gainfully employed. Held: That the dependency of the mother is a question of fact existing independently of the presence or absence of contributions to her support; that the obligation to support a parent is upon all the children, and that it must be clearly established that the other children gainfully employed cannot meet their obligation to aid in the support of the parent before the burden should be passed on to the United States. (Haas' case, November 18, 1924.)

2. Where an allowance of \$223.94 was made for the difference in pay between the amount received by an enlisted man and \$100 per month while in training for a commission in early 1918, against which there was set off \$419.97 found due the United States for commutation erroneously paid to claimant from May 26, 1918, to May 6, 1919, on his certificate that his mother was actually and necessarily dependent upon him for more than one-half of the cost of a reasonable living; upon request for review questioning the correctness of the set off, Held: That in this case claimant's mother at the time in question was residing with her husband, 48 years of age; that the health of both the mother and father was good and the father was gainfully employed, and that upon such evidence it could not be considered that the mother was dependent upon her son. (Jenkins' case, November 18, 1924.)

3. An officer was allowed \$32.32 as reimbursement of traveling expenses for a journey from Fort Revere, Mass., to Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment November 2-5, 1923, and return to Fort Revere January 21-22, 1924, under the usual travel order. In the original claim it was stated that travel was made by privately owned conveyance, the Government furnished no transportation, and the actual expenses were shown to be \$41.80, whereupon an allowance was made of \$32.32, the amount it would have cost the Government had transportation been furnished. Upon a request for review, claimant pointed out that the amount allowed represented straight fare only and urged that he was entitled to Pullman transportation or reimbursement therefor.

Held: That inasmuch as the itemized statement of the transportation expenses actually paid amounted to \$11, being for gasoline and oil, this was the total amount to which claimant was entitled to reimbursement, it having been consistently held that where an officer uses his own automobile he is entitled to reimbursement for gasoline and oil used not exceeding in value what it would have cost the Government to furnish transportation by the usual means, and that the overpayment of \$21.32 should be remitted. (Cohn's case, November 17, 1924.)

4. Where a widowed mother owns her own home and maintains a common household with three of her children, two of whom are gainfully employed and contribute to her support, she cannot be considered as dependent on her officer son for more than one-half the cost of a reasonable living or for her chief support within the meaning of the Acts of April 16, 1918, and June 10, 1922. (Dooley's case, November 15, 1924.)

5. In order that an officer may be entitled to additional allowances for a dependent parent under the Act of April 16, 1918, it is a prerequisite that such officer must have maintained an abode for his dependent parent or must have necessarily and actually contributed more than one-half of the cost of a reasonable living for such parent. In the instant

case it is conclusively shown that the officer only shared with the other children in the maintenance of the parents, and, while such action was commendable, it did not entitle him to the allowances claimed. (Foley's case, November 14, 1924.)

6. Upon a claim for refund of amounts deducted pursuant to summary court-martial approved April 13, 1918, and general court-martial approved April 30, 1919, the former awarding a sentence of forfeiture of two-thirds of pay per month for two months and the latter confinement to hard labor for six months and forfeiture of two-thirds of pay for a like period, and where in the case of the court-martial sentence General Court Martial Order No. 144, dated August 5, 1919, provided that "in the foregoing case the sentence is disapproved. Private Henley will be released from confinement and restored to duty," Held: That court-martial forfeitures of pay are self-executing; that is, are considered collected from day to day as the pay accrued; that the general court-martial sentence was not remitted until August 5, 1918, and the remission was prospective and not retroactive in its application. Pay, therefore, forfeited prior to August 5, 1918, is not subject to remission, citing 1 Comp. Gen., 291.

7. In a case where it is shown that the mother lives in her own home and has an independent income acknowledged to have been \$1140, which required the filing of an income-tax return, she cannot be considered to be dependent; but if it is established, and it has not been established, that she was actually in need of assistance from her children, then it was the duty of all three to render the required assistance. (Myer's case, November 14, 1924.)

8. A mother residing in her own home, with a capital of \$1,500, and receiving a contribution of \$90 or \$75 from a civilian son, and has living with her a daughter who has an income of \$90 per month, but who contributes nothing to the mother and only pays \$15 per month for her room and board, cannot be considered dependent upon her officer son for her chief support or more than one-half of the cost of a reasonable living. The duty of the three daughters who are married to assist in the support of the mother need not be discussed. (Brooks' case, November 12, 1924.)

COUNSEL'S SERVICE OPINIONS

1. Where a general court-martial sentence is "disapproved" by a military superior authorized by law to approve or disapprove, it is believed to be the proper effect of such disapproval to obliterate the sentence, deprive it of all force and effect, and leave the person sentenced as though the sentence had never been awarded; accordingly, any pay forfeited under a sentence between the time the sentence initially became effective and the time it was disapproved by competent authority should be held to have been illegally forfeited and should be restored to the person sentenced. The Comptroller General, it seems, holds otherwise. The distinction should be noted, however, between the legal effect of "disapproval," as pointed out herein, and "remission," which affects only the unexecuted part of the sentence and operates only prospectively.

2. Where, pursuant to Section 11, Act of June 10, 1922, and the President's order in execution thereof, the Secretary of War prescribes by regulation that an enlisted man who goes on furlough from a station where he is in receipt of commutation of quarters and subsistence, and upon expiration of his furlough returns thereto, is entitled to his commutation while on furlough, the regulation appears to be in accord with the statute and executive order and legal; and neither the statute nor order limits the right to such commutation to a period of actual presence for duty as distinguished from such a period of furlough. And it would further appear that an enlisted man of the Navy, under like circumstances, is entitled to like allowances.

3. The right to the six months' death gratuity is personal to the designated beneficiary, and the death of such beneficiary before the gratuity is actually paid, terminates the right, said right not surviving to beneficiary's estate.

SERVICE PUBLICATIONS.

MILITARY SCIENCE. MODERN INFANTRY. By Elbridge Colby. Article in the December issue of THE AMERICAN MERCURY, 1924.

A young graduate of the Infantry School who has already proved his prowess with his pen by the production of a useful volume interpretive of "The Profession of Arms" has been chosen by the radically minded editors of THE AMERICAN MERCURY to represent the characteristics and the value of "Modern Infantry." The choice was happy. The results fully satisfactory. In less than four short pages of type, holding always to the military man's ideas of brevity and condensation, Captain Colby has epitomized the relation of Infantry to the other combatant arms and the characteristics of modern infantry as envisaged at The Infantry School.

In some respects he has somewhat duplicated passages out of his volume on "The Profession of Arms" but that was of course inevitable, as in surveying the profession as a whole he had to speak of his own branch, and in speaking of his own branch in this article, he has to speak of some of the traits of the profession of those who make that branch their own. It is very much to the credit of the open-mindedness of the editors of THE AMERICAN MERCURY, that they include a paper on "Military Science" in their section devoted to "Arts and Sciences" and that they secure such a well-seasoned military writer to depict the important alterations which have taken place in the most important branch of the military service. Yet, the present reviewer, looking over this brief little article, feels a certain sense of futility. He prefers to consider it, not as a unit by itself, but as a sort of sample of the book which its author has just published through the

Appleton Company, which deals with all branches of the Army, and with the military spirit in general as it actually exists, and as it should be represented to every youth in R.O.T.C., C.M.T.C., or civil life, who may possibly consider taking an appointment to the Point, a commission in the Regulars, or a commission in the Reserves.

PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUE OF THE SEPARATE BRANCHES. Volume I. "The Division," and Volume II, "Corps and Army Troops." Written and published by The General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

These volumes are compiled primarily for use as textbooks by officers taking the Command and General Staff Correspondence Course (Combined Arms, Course D)—a correspondence course for the instruction of senior officers of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

The purpose of Volume I is to furnish commanders and staff officers with a general knowledge of the powers, limitations and tactics of the branches (arms) organically a part of, or frequently attached to, a division and an accurate knowledge of such details of the organization, equipment and technique of these branches as affect a commander's decisions and orders.

Volume II is published in order that staff officers of units larger than a division, and other officers in general, may be similarly informed with respect to the auxiliary units of special types which form parts of corps and armies or are frequently attached to these units or to divisions. This volume discusses the material and equipment, the organization and command and the technical functions and general tactical employment of corps troops, army troops, and the units in the General Headquarters Reserve.

THE CONGRESS

A bill by Senator Lodge (S. 38) to reimburse the governors of states and territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise, organize, and supply and equip armed forces of the United States in the late war with Germany and its allies and to protect citizens of the United States in Mexico and on the Mexican border.

A bill by Senator McKellar (S. 398) Tendering thanks of Congress to General John J. Pershing, United States Army, and the officers and men under his command; and to Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and the members of the local and district boards throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

A bill by Senator McKellar (S. 402) To authorize the reinstatement of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to former positions in Government service and restoration to eligible register of the names of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

A bill by Senator McKellar (S. 409) Relative to discharges of certain soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany.

A bill by Senator Smoot (S. 662) To protect the name and insignia of the World War organizations.

A bill by Senator Fletcher (S. 810) To extend the franking privilege to commissioned officers of the National Guard, including adjutants general of the States.

A bill by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania (S. 1198) For the promotion of certain officers of the United States Army now on the retired list.

A bill by Senator Wadsworth (S. 1375) To authorize the General of the Armies to remain on the active list.

A bill by Senator Edge (S. 1382) Concerning the recognition of the military status of persons who honorably served in the American National Red Cross with the United States Army overseas and in the theater of war in the recent European war and faithfully performed Red Cross services in aid of the soldiers or sailors of the United States.

A bill by Senator Capper (S. 1498) To extend the provisions of section 127-A of the National Defense Act, as amended.

A bill (S. 1557) To give military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany.

A bill by Senator Wadsworth (S. 1618) To amend the retirement laws affecting certain grades of Army officers.

A bill by Senator Wadsworth (S. 1764) Fixing the rank of the officer of the United States Army in charge of public buildings and grounds.

A bill by Senator Harris (S. 1866) To extend the limitations of time upon the issuance of medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, and distinguished service medals to persons who served in the Army of the United States during the World War.

An Act (S. 1974) Providing for sundry matters affecting the Military Establishment.

A bill by Senator Swanson, (S. 2251) To recognize the military war services of adjutants general and United States property and disbursing officers as Federal military war duty during war period, April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, and to issue suitable testimonial of appreciation and recognition to members and former members of district and local draft boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and Government appeals agents for their services during war period, and to consider additional recommendations for awards and citations to former officers and enlisted men of the National Guard on account of World War services.

A bill by Senator McKellar (S. 2270) To amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920.

An Act (S. 2299) To validate the payment of commutation of quarters, heat, and light under the Act of April 16, 1918, and of rental and subsistence allowances under the Act of June 10, 1922, and for other purposes.

A bill by Senator Sheppard (S. 2320) Authorizing the payment of claims of men of the Army and Marine Corps while in training or commissions in the combatant branches of the Army and Marine Corps, and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

A bill by Mr. Capper (S. 2432) To amend in certain particulars the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended.

A bill by Senator McKinley (S. 2575) For the promotion of certain officers of the United States Army now on the retired list.

A bill by Senator Capper (S. 2602) To authorize and direct the Secretary of War to transfer certain materials, machinery, and equipment to the Department of Agriculture.

A bill by Senator Wadsworth (S. 2746) Regulating the recovery of allotments and allowances heretofore paid to designated beneficiaries.

A bill by Senator Senece (S. 2865) To define the status of retired officers of the Regular Army, who have been detailed as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at educational institutions.

A bill by Senator McNary (S. 3000) To improve the status of certain retired enlisted men who volunteered for duty and served as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States during the World War.

A bill by Senator Wadsworth (S. 3007) To authorize temporary Executive disposition, in the public interest, of the services of officers subject to Executive control.

A bill by Senator Wadsworth (S. 3042) To make available an officer of the Army of appropriate grade for service in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and for the exercise of certain other functions.

An Act (S. 3187) Granting permission to certain officers and men of the military forces of the United States to accept various decorations bestowed in recognition of services to the allied cause.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.C.

Lt. Col. Charles O. Zollars is assigned to duty as assistant to the quartermaster supply officer, New York general intermediate depot, New York city, effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Capt. John C. Hutchison is assigned to Company A, 4th Motor Repair Battalion, Camp Holabird, Md., effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Floyd D. Jones is assigned to duty as assistant to the quartermaster supply officer, San Francisco general intermediate depot, effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

First Lt. Homer W. Jones is relieved from his present assignment and duties at the quartermaster intermediate depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about March 24 for the Philippine Islands, and will report at Manila for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster supply officer, San Francisco general intermediate depot, effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Harold S. Wright is relieved from his present assignment and duties with the 1st Motor Repair Battalion, Camp Holabird, Md., effective on or about January 1, and is then detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves of the 5th Corp Area, assigned to duty with the 83d Div., Organized Reserves, with station at Cincinnati. Captain Wright's name is placed on the detached officers' list, effective on reporting for duty at Cincinnati.

Maj. Joseph L. Topham, jr., is ordered to report to Plattburgh Barracks on expiration of his present leave of absence.

LEAVES

One month and 15 days, effective on arrival in the United States, is granted Maj. Lawrence W. Redington, Quartermaster Corps; one month and 15 days, effective on or about December 15, granted 1st Lt. Clyde V. Finter, Air Service; one month and two days, effective on or about December 4, granted 1st Lt. William W. Jenna, Inf., to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail on or about January 8 for the Canal Zone; one month and 15 days, effective on or about December 1, granted 2d Lt. Paul A. Berkey, 18th Field Artillery; two months, effective on or about January 23, granted 2d Lt. Floyd R. Brisack, 12th Field Artillery, to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail for the Hawaiian Islands about March 25; two months, effective on or about November 28, is granted Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry; one month, effective on or about November 21, granted Capt. Charles C. Lowe, General Staff (Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps); one month, effective on or about November 25, is granted Capt. Clarence W. Johnson, Dental Corps, to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail from San Francisco on or about December 30.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Capt. Clarence W. Johnson is relieved from his present assignment and duties at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, effective November 25, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about December 30 for the Philippine Islands. On arrival at Manila Captain Johnson will report to the commanding general Philippine Department for assignment to duty with the Dental Corps.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. OF CAV.

Maj. John B. Thompson, 9th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from further duty at Fort Riley, Kan., effective December 12, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail from that port on or about December 30 for the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival in Manila he will report for assignment to duty.

The promotion of Lt. Col. Henry Russell Richmond to the grade of colonel, with rank from November 10, is announced. He will remain on his present duties.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. H. TAYLOR, C. OF E.

The promotion of Maj. Robert Ross Ralston to the grade of lieutenant colonel, with rank from November 10, is announced. He will remain on his present duties.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C. A.

Second Lt. Henry H. Duval is relieved from his present assignment to the 12th Coast Artillery and from further duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to New York city and sail on or about January 28 via Government transportation to the Hawaiian Islands. On arrival at Honolulu Lt. Duval will report to the commanding general Philippine Department for assignment to duty with the Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lt. Edward A. Kleinman is relieved from assignment to the 62d Coast Artillery and from

further duty at Fort Totten, N. Y., and will proceed to New York city and sail on or about March 4 via Government transportation to the Philippine Islands, where he will be assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Regeon V. Love, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired on account of physical disability.

Lt. Col. James B. Taylor and Maj. John F. Kahle are relieved from assignment and duty with the 51st Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Eustis, Va., and are assigned to the 52d Coast Artillery.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, CHIEF OF F.A.

Maj. Carl C. Bank is relieved from his present assignment and duties with the 82d Field Artillery Battalion, Fort Bliss, Tex., is detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves of the 5th Corp Area, assigned to duty with the 84th Div., Organized Reserves, and will proceed to Indianapolis and report to the Chief of Staff 84th Div. for temporary duty for instruction. On completion of this temporary duty Major Bank will take station at Fort Wayne, Ind., for duty.

Capt. Patrick E. Shea is assigned to the 1st Cavalry Div. (8th Corps Area), effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Russell H. Dixon is assigned to the 3d Div., 9th Corps Area, effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

The following named officers are assigned to regiments as follows on completion of their present tours of foreign service: Capt. George R. Rede, 17th Field Artillery, Fort Bragg, N. C.; Capt. Stanley W. Root, 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. Edward F. Hart, 1st Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Creed F. Cox is assigned to the 17th Field Artillery, and upon relief from Walter Reed General Hospital will proceed to Fort Bragg, N. C., and report to the commanding general for duty with the regiment to which assigned.

1st Lt. Austin M. Wilson, jr., is relieved from assignment to the 13th Coast Artillery and from duty and station at Key West Barracks, Fla., and is assigned to the 1st Cavalry.

The promotion of Capt. Clifford Barrington King to the grade of major, with rank from November 4, is announced. He will remain on his present duties.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF INF.

Maj. Roy L. Platt, 65th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from further duty in Porto Rico, effective December 13.

The appointment of Col. George Sherwin Simonds as brigadier general, with rank from November 20, is announced.

First Lt. Roy M. Thoroughman is relieved from assignment to headquarters 5th Corp Area, Fort Hayes, Ohio, and is assigned to the 10th Inf., Fort Hayes, Ohio. Lieutenant Thoroughman's name is removed from the detached officers' list, effective upon relief from his present duties.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker is relieved from duty with the First Inf. Brigade, Fort Wadsworth, New York, and will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., take station and assume the command to which he is assigned.

Capt. Roy V. Rickard is detailed as instructor Kansas National Guard, with station at Lawrence, Kan., to take effect on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Thomas G. Carlin is relieved from his present assignment and duty as instructor New York National Guard, with station at New York city, and will sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about April 9 for the Canal Zone. On arrival in Panama Captain Carlin will be assigned to duty with the Infantry.

Second Lt. Robert N. Young, 34th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from duty at headquarters 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, and from station at Fort Eustis, Va., and is assigned to the 65th Inf. He will sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about January 8 for Porto Rico and upon arrival at San Juan will report to the commanding officer 65th Inf. for duty.

Capt. Joseph A. Cistaro is relieved from assignment and duty at Camp Dix, N. J., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report in person to the commandant Army War College for assignment to duty.

First Lt. Frank B. Lindley, 2d Inf., now on temporary duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, is relieved from assignment to the 2d Inf. and from further duty at Fort Brady, Mich., to take effect on completion of his present course of instruction at the Chemical Warfare School and is assigned to the 12th Inf., Fort Howard, Md.

First Lt. Ernest M. Brannon is assigned to the 2d Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service.

First Lts. William A. Marsh and Ray E. Cavene are assigned to the 2d Div., Fort Sill, Okla., on completion of their present tour of foreign service.

First Lt. Bob Childs is assigned to the 15th Tank Battalion, Fort Benning, Ga., effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service in the Hawaiian Islands.

Capt. Charles H. Perkins and 1st Lt. Harvey T. Jensen are assigned to the 2d Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., effective on completion of their present tour of foreign service.

AIR SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. S.

First Lt. Myron R. Wood is relieved from his present assignment and duties at the air intermediate depot, San Antonio, Tex., effective January 17, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about February 18 for the Hawaiian Islands. On

Commander-in-Chief—Calvin Coolidge, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Col. Dwight F. Davis.

Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan.

arrival at Honolulu he will be assigned to duty with the air service.

First Lt. James T. Hutchinson is relieved from assignment and duty at Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., and will proceed to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, reporting to the commanding officer on his arrival for duty.

Capt. Floyd E. Galloway is relieved from assignment and duty with the 80th Div., Organized Reserves, Richmond, Va., and will proceed to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., reporting at the last named station for duty.

First Lt. William N. Amis is assigned to duty at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service, and will join that station in accordance with orders issued by the commanding general Hawaiian Department.

Each of the following named officers is assigned as indicated after his name, effective on completion of his present tour of foreign service, and will join the station to which assigned in accordance with orders to be issued by the commanding general Panama Canal Department: Capt. William E. Farthing, Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y.; 1st Lt. Arthur K. Ladd, Brooks Field, Tex.; 1st Lt. Edward E. Hildreth, Phillips Field, Aberdeen, Md.; 1st Lt. Cornelius J. Kennedy, Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C. OF C.W.S.

Maj. Fred Seydel is relieved from assignment and duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service for assignment to duty in his office.

1st Lt. Alden H. Waitt, now on duty with the First Chemical Warfare Service procurement district, Boston, will report to the commanding general 1st Corps Area for reassignment to duty as assistant to the corps area chemical warfare officer, 1st Corps Area, in addition to his other duties.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Lt. Col. William E. Murray, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from detail with the Organized Reserves of the 5th Corps Area and from his present assignment and duties with the 64th Cavalry Div., Organized Reserves, with station at Louisville, Ky., and will proceed to New York city and sail on or about March 4 via Government transportation to the Philippine Islands. On arrival in Manila Lt. Col. Murray will be assigned to duty with the Quartermaster Corps.

Col. John B. Schoeffel, Infantry, is relieved from present assignment and duties as instructor, 44th Div., National Guard, Trenton, N. J., is detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves of the 1st Corps Area, and is assigned to duty with the 418th Inf., Organized Reserves, with station at Bridgeport, Conn.

Maj. Samuel Amberg, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is with his consent ordered to active duty, effective November 24. He will proceed from Rochester, Minn., to Edgewood, Md., reporting to the last named place for training. He will be relieved from duty December 8, reverting on that date to his former inactive status.

Capt. George Garrett Dunn, jr., Air Service, Officers' Reserve Corps, is with his consent ordered to active duty, effective December 1. On that date he will proceed from Los Angeles to San Diego, Calif., reporting to the commanding officer, Rockwell Air Intermediate depot, for training. He will be relieved from duty December 15, reverting to his former inactive status.

Each of the following named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps is, with his consent, ordered to active duty, effective December 1. On that date each officer will report to the commanding officer, New York intermediate depot, for training: Maj. James Demarest and Capt. Harvey Klapp Lines.

2nd Lt. Arvid Edward Anderson, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is, with his consent, ordered to active duty, effective December 2, and will on that date proceed from Lansing, Mich., to Chicago, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer, Chicago quartermaster intermediate depot, for training. He will be relieved from duty December 16, on that date reverting to his former inactive status.

2nd Lt. James Emmett Bresnahan, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is, with his consent, ordered to active duty, effective December 1. On that date he will report to the commanding officer, Chicago quartermaster intermediate depot, for training. Lt. Bresnahan will be relieved from duty December 15, reverting to his former inactive status.

2nd Lt. John Gordon Bennett, Inf., Officers' Reserve Corps, is, with his consent, ordered to active duty, effective February 28. On that date he will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Camp Meade, Md., reporting to the commandant Tank School for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction for Reserve officers. Lt. Bennett will be relieved from duty on May 28, reverting to inactive status on that date.

2nd Lt. Howard B. Speer, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is, with his consent, ordered to active duty, effective December 1. On that date he will proceed from Wenatchee, Wash., to Seattle, Wash., reporting to the commanding officer, Seattle quartermaster intermediate depot, for training. He will be relieved from duty December 15, reverting to former inactive status.

Lt. Col. Frank Archibald Paten, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is, with his consent, ordered to active duty, effective December 1. Lt. Col. Paten will proceed from New York city to Washington, D. C., reporting on arrival to the Quartermaster General for training. He will be relieved from duty December 15, reverting to former inactive status.

GEN. PERSHING MAKES EPIC REPORT ON ARMY

[Continued from Page 1586]

Army, subsequent vacancies in said grade be not filled until the authorized number of said grade has been reached.

"(d) That the present chiefs of said branches be appointed permanent major generals of the line of the Army.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS

"In practically every country it is customary to give some special recognition to officers for exceptionally distinguished service in the field under circumstances involving great responsibility to the nation. This has been our practice after all previous wars and there is every reason why it should be continued following the greatest war in which our country has ever participated.

"Of these officers, the most conspicuous were three Army Commanders, Gens. Hunter Liggett, Robert L. Bullard and Joseph T. Dickman, who held the temporary rank of lieutenant general; two Corps Commanders, Gens. Charles P. Summerall and John L. Hines, and two Chiefs of Staff of our forces, Gens. James G. Harbord and James W. McAndrew (the latter now deceased), the last four of whom were recommended by me during the war for promotion to the temporary rank of lieutenant general. I therefore earnestly hope that authority may be requested of Congress to confer the permanent rank of lieutenant general on each of the foregoing officers.

"I would further recommend that officers of the Regular Army who held the grade of major general or brigadier general during the World War and who were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for service in either grade, and that officers who were recommended during the war by the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces for promotion to either grade and who were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, be authorized by Congress to retire with such grade or be given the grade if already on the retired list.

ARMY SCHOOLS

"The reorganization of the Army School system accomplished two years ago has proved to have been well conceived. The reduction of the course of the General Service School at Fort Leavenworth to one year was made possible by requiring more thorough preparation for entrance, placing some of the more elementary work in the Special School courses, and by transferring some of the higher studies to the War College, the essentials of the Leavenworth school being retained. We are now enabled to graduate annually twice as many officers as before and to afford advantages for improvement to a greater number annually, and this training should be extended to as many officers as can be accommodated.

GENERAL STAFF

"Shortly after becoming Chief of Staff in 1921, I convened a board of officers to consider the reorganization of the General Staff. This board was composed of officers with service at my headquarters in France and in the War Department during the World War. As a result, we have an organization of the General Staff, and an assignment of functions to its different divisions, indicated by experience which is sound in all respects. Under this organization the General Staff establishes policies and principles governing action on matters relating to the service, and studies important subjects and projects, especially those relating to defense and war plans.

"I believe that the present General Staff organization, its methods and its relation to the War Department are as contemplated in the organic law creating the General Staff, and, as this development is largely based on our World War experience, I sincerely hope that in all essential particulars it will remain unchanged."

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ARMY CORPS AREA AND DEPARTMENTS

1ST ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

MAJ. GEN. A. W. BREWSTER, COMDR.
Col. C. D. Roberts, Chief of Staff.

Capt. Thornton Lassell Cutler, Q.M.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to the headquarters Manchester Mobilization Area, Z.I., and is assigned to the Headquarters Camp Devens Mobilization Area Z.I.

First Lt. Herbert Hilton Barraclough, Q.M.-O.R.C., is relieved from attachment to the Headquarters Manchester-Portland Mobilization Area, Z.I., and is assigned to the 301st Motor Repair Co., Z.I.

Second Lt. Edward Longfellow Wadsworth, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to the Headquarters Manchester-Portland Mobilization Area, Z.I.

Capt. Edward Loring Child, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to Headquarters Bangor Mobilization Area, Z.I.

First Lt. Ralph Emerson Westerfield, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to the Motor Repair Section, 390, Z.I.

Capt. Floyd Addison Bradstreet, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to the Motor Transport Command, 353, Z.I.

First Lt. Albert Aykroyd, Q.M.-O.R.C., is relieved from attachment to the Remount Troop, 37, Z.I., and is assigned to the 776th Supply Co., C.Z. Troops.

Capt. Thomas Francis Harney, Jr., Q.M.-O.R.C., is relieved from attachment to the Remount Troop, 38 Z. I., and is assigned to Motor Transport Command 514, C.Z. Troops.

Second Lt. Chester Norwoods Shaffer, Q.M.-O.R.C., is relieved from attachment to the Remount Troop, 37, Z.I., and is assigned to Motor Transport Co., 1002, C.Z. Troops.

First Lt. John Michael Harrington, Q.M.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to Headquarters Boston Mobilization Area, Z.I., and is assigned to the 301st Motor Repair Co., Z.I.

First Lt. George Dunmore Cram, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to the Headquarters Boston Mobilization Area, Z.I.

Capt. Howard William Adams, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to the Remount Troop 43, Z.I.

First Lt. Milton Joseph Barrett, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to the Remount Troop 30, Z.I.

Capt. Edward Charles Barry, Q.M.-O.R.C., is assigned to Remount Troop 44, Z.I.

Capt. Albert Fred Hall, Q.M.-O.R.C., having been promoted from 1st Lt., Q.M.-O.R.C., is reassigned to the I Corps Trains in his present grade.

First Lt. William Ray Taplin, A.S.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to the 442d Pursuit Squadron, G.H.Q., Reserve Troops, and is assigned thereto.

Maj. Raymond James Littlefield, Engr.-O.R.C., is assigned to the 322d Engineers, 97th Div.

Second Lt. Donald Prince Underhill, A.S.-O.R.C., is relieved from attachment to the 319th Observation Squadron, 94th Div., and is assigned thereto.

Second Lt. Harold Cortez Gates, Engr.-O.R.C., is assigned to the 322d Engineers, 97th Div.

2D ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.

MAJ. GEN. R. L. BULLARD, COMDR.

Col. W. P. Jackson, Chief of Staff.

First Lt. Stewart M. Robinson, Chap.-O.R.C., is transferred from Hdq., 98th Div., to 392d Inf., 98th Div.

Second Lt. John E. Byers, Inf.-O.R.C., is transferred from Hdq., 98th Div., to 392d Inf., 98th Div.

Capt. Daniel L. Daly, Inf.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to 398th Inf., and is attached to Headquarters, 98th Div.

Capt. William W. Yard, Vet.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to 350th Medical Regiment, II Corps, Medical Service and is attached to Division Train, 77th Div.

Capt. Hugh A. Kelly, Engr.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is reassigned to 303d Engr. (Combat.), 78th Div.

Maj. James P. Schureman, Med.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is reattached to 303d Medical Regiment, 78th Div., for training only.

Capt. Carlton P. Marcus, Vet.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is reattached to Hdq., 309th Inf., 78th Div.

Lt. Col. Henry S. Hildreth, Inf.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is reattached to Hdq. Special Troops, 78th Div.

First Lt. Levon H. Shivanian, Inf.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is reassigned to 311th Inf., 78th Div.

First Lt. James W. Albinston, Inf.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is reassigned to 312th Inf., 78th Div.

Capt. Russell G. Barber, Inf.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is transferred from 309th Inf., 78th Div., to 312th Inf., 78th Div.

Capt. William J. Carroll, Medical Corps, upon arrival at Camp Dix, N. J., with the detachment of troops from Fort Slocum, N. Y., is relieved from further duty with that detachment, and will proceed from Camp Dix, N. J., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Maj. John P. McCaskey, Jr., C.A.C. (D.O.L.), stationed at Wilmington, Del., will visit Milford and Newark, Del., during the quarter ending December 31, for the purpose of inspecting and instructing units of the Delaware National Guard located at the above named places, and on completion of these visits will return to his proper station at Wilmington, Del.

Capt. Sumner H. Needham, F.A. (D.O.L.), stationed at Newburgh, N. Y., will visit Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Middletown, Peekskill, Mt. Vernon, and New York, N. Y., during the quarter ending December 31, for purpose of inspecting and instructing units of the New York National Guard located at these places and on completion of the visits will return to his proper station.

Maj. George W. Martin, Engr.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to the Non-Divisional Group.

3D ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, COMDR.
Col. F. S. Cochen, Chief of Staff.

Second Lt. Joseph A. Walker, Ord.-O.R.C., having resigned his commission in the National Guard is relieved from assignment to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Second Lt. James L. Martin, Inf.-O.R.C., having removed to the 5th Corps Area is relieved from assignment to the 99th Division.

Second Lt. Joseph H. Hoke, Inf.-O.R.C., having transferred to the Field Artillery Officers Reserve Corps, is relieved from assignment to the Non-Divisional Group.

Second Lt. Charles W. Keefer, Inf.-O.R.C., having been Federally recognized as a 1st Lt. of Infantry in the National Guard of the State of Maryland, and promoted to the grade 1st Lieutenant Inf.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment to the 80th Division, and is assigned to the National Guard of Maryland.

The following named Reserve Corps Officers are assigned as follows:

To 502nd Coast Artillery Corps, 1st Lt. Henry D. Fansler, C.A.-O.R.C.

1st Lt. William P. Waters, C.A.-O.R.C.; Capt. David O. Haynes, C.A.-O.R.C.

To 530th Coast Artillery, G.H.Q. Artillery Reserve: 2nd Lt. Leo Schisgall; to 533rd Coast Artillery: 1st Lt. Clemons Moffett; 1st Lt. Peyton H. Washburn; to 212th Artillery Brigade (A.A.) G.H.Q. Artillery Reserve, 2nd Lt. Harry V. Relpier; to 521st Coast Artillery, 4th Army, 2nd Lt. Francis T. Copeland.

Capt. Charles H. Snyder, C.A.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is assigned to 619th Coast Artillery.

Capt. Nicholas E. Devereux, C.A.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is assigned to 513th Coast Artillery, G.H.Q., Artillery Reserve.

2nd Lt. Allender Griffin, C.A.-O.R.C., is transferred from 619th Coast Artillery, G.H.Q., Artillery Reserve, to 533rd Coast Artillery, 1st Army.

Maj. George A. Burden, C.A.-O.R.C., is transferred from 620th Coast Artillery, Bn., G.H.Q., Artillery Reserve, to 533rd Coast Artillery, 1st Army.

Maj. Harold W. Simpson, C.A.-O.R.C., is transferred from 533rd Coast Artillery, 1st Army, to 530th Coast Artillery, G.H.Q., Artillery Reserve.

Capt. Henry H. Scudder, F.A.-O.R.C., and 2nd Lts. Thomas F. Hennessy, James W. Walsh and Francis L. Rimbach, F.A.-O.R.C., are assigned to 306th Field Artillery, XII Corps Artillery.

Capt. Victor A. Lord, F.A.-O.R.C., is assigned to 471st Field Artillery, G.H.Q., Reserves.

Maj. Lewis S. Chanler, Jr., F.A.-O.R.C., is assigned to 576th Field Artillery.

Capt. Rosewell G. Rolston, F.A.-O.R.C., is assigned to 480th Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Gordon MacDonald, F.A.-O.R.C., is assigned to the 441st Field Artillery, IV Corps Artillery.

The following named Reserve officers are attached to the organizations as stated below:

Capt. Thomas W. Martin, Dental Corps, is attached to 305th Field Artillery, 77th Div.; Capt. David Klein, Medical.

Maj. Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., is relieved from attachment to Hdq., 77th Div., (for training purposes only) and is transferred to Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. John L. Peters, Dental, is relieved from attachment to Hdq. Medical Section, 61st Cavalry, (Transferred to B.A.G.).

Capt. John W. O'Daniel, Inf., (D.O.L.), stationed at Elizabeth, N. J., will make visits of instruction to Camden, N. J., Plainfield, N. J., Asbury Park, Somerville and New Brunswick, N. J., between November 11 and December 31.

Maj. John E. Ardrey, Inf. (D.O.L.), will proceed on or about November 17 from Governor's Island, N. Y., to New Brunswick, Princeton and Newark, Del., in the order named, for the purpose of inspecting units of the R.O.T.C., at Rutgers College, Princeton University and University of Delaware, on completion of which duty he will return to his proper station.

The following named Reserve Corps Officers are assigned and attached as stated below:

Assigned—1st Lt. James H. Williams to 415th Engr. Bn.; Capt. Jamieson Marshall to 363rd Engr. Regiment; 2nd Lt. Angus M. Dowling to 360th Engr. Regiment—Capt. Nathan Harris to 373rd Engr. Regiment; 2nd Lt. Herschel F. Lewis to 374th Engr. Regiment.

Attached—To XII Corps Headquarters, Maj. Barrington Moore and Maj. Ralph H. Sartor; to 4th Army Headquarters—Lt. Col. Henry L. Bowlby and Maj. William R. Davis; to G.H.Q., Reserves, Maj. Rober Brown, 1st Lt. Archibald Campbell, 2nd Lt. Lyle D. Fiddler, Col. John P. Jackson and Maj. Edward H. Arne; Adjutant General, XII Corps Headquarters, Capt. Frank Connes and 1st Lt. Covert Weymann; to 490th Field Artillery, G.H.Q., Reserves, Capt. John A. Connolly; to 570th Field Artillery, Capt. Joseph M. Kelly; to Military Police, Maj. Nicholas W. Muller, 1st Lt. Rudolph A. Peters.

Lt. Col. Burnside R. Value, Engr., O.R.C., recently promoted is assigned to 363rd Engr. Regiment.

Capt. Philip W. Stone, A.S.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is relieved from assignment to 449th Pursuit Squadron, 1st Army, and is assigned to 370th Observation Squadron, II Corps Air Service.

Maj. Hiram S. Yellen, Med.-O.R.C., recently promoted, is relieved from assignment to 323rd Medical Regt., 98th Div.

Lt. Col. Sidney P. Brown, Med.-O.R.C., Lt. Col. Harlow G. Farmer and Lt. Col. Charles E. Maxwell, Med.-O.R.C., are transferred from 323rd Medical Regt. to Headquarters, 98th Div.

Maj. Clayton C. Morehouse, Dental-O.R.C., recently promoted, is relieved from assignment to 369th Hospital Corps, and is attached to 323rd Medical Regt., 98th Div.

Capt. Daniel L. Stedem, Med.-O.R.C., is relieved from assignment 323rd Medical Regt. and is attached to 392nd Inf., 98th Div.

[Continued on Page 1595]

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On February 4, 1900, in the foothills of Mt. Amia, Cebu, Philippine Islands, Private Louis Gedeon, Co. G, 19th Infantry was on reconnaissance with his Captain.

There was no sign of the Moros until suddenly—a crackling flame swept through the underbrush and the Captain fell, mortally wounded. With wild yells the enemy advanced on the pair. Some men would have run—but not Private Gedeon. He coolly pumped a stream of lead into the brown faces before him, and then waited with clubbed rifle for the last act in the tragedy. It was not to be! A wave of blue topped the ridge at his back and his comrades of the 19th, cleared a path for his return with the body of his Commander.

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GUARDSMAN ON PAPER CHASE

THE 105th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.,
Colonel Marshall, held a paper chase
in Westchester County on Sunday, Novem-
ber 16, in which some 30 officers and
friends took part. An enjoyable dinner
was held in the evening at the old Van
Cortlandt mansion, Van Cortlandt Park,
after the ride.

ASST. SECRETARY OF WAR MAKES REPORT

Describes Functions Of His Office And Tells Of Accomplishments

N. R. A. WORK IS GIVEN

THE following are extracts from the annual report of the Assistant Secretary of War (Hon. Dwight F. Davis) to the Secretary of War:

"The functions of this office, as prescribed by law and by regulations issued by the Secretary of War are to supervise and act upon the following matters:

"Statutory duties: The assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of material and industrial organizations essential for war-time needs.

"Non-statutory duties: Matters pertaining to Militia Bureau and National Guard; the sale of surplus supplies, equipment, plants, land or other facilities; claims, foreign and domestic, by or against the War Department; the use of patent rights by the War Department and Army; the purchase and sale of real estate; the lease of real estate for the use of the War Department; clemency cases in mitigation or remission of sentence by courts-martial; the activities relating to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Civilian Marksmanship; approval of expenditures from funds allotted; national military parks and national monuments; national cemeteries in the United States and abroad.

"Army Industrial College—Pursuant to G. O. 7, War Department, February 25, 1924, the Army Industrial College has been established for the purpose of training Army officers in the useful knowledge pertaining to the supervision of procurement of all military supplies in time of war and to the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organization essential to war-time needs.

"School of Business Administration—In addition to the course of instruction at the Army Industrial College, authority has also been granted by the Secretary of War for the detail of certain selected officers from the various Supply Branches of the Army to the Harvard School of Business Administration. The first class of Army officer students began this course on February 1, 1924. Eight students were detailed for this course, which covers two years.

PLANS FOR WAR-TIME

"Plans for War-time Procurement—Accomplishments in the matter of planning for war-time procurement include the following: Work on the emergency war organization of the Procurement Division has been continued; the functions of the various sections have been outlined and suitable personnel listed; and all Supply Branches of the Army are now engaged in the preparation of procurement plans to meet the mobilization plan furnished by the General Staff as a basis of computation. The Supply Branches of the Army have assigned some personnel, both Regular and Reserve, to procurement duties in case of war.

"Militia Bureau—By 'Orders' dated February 15, 1924, the supervision of the activities of the Militia Bureau and the National Guard was assigned to my office. The Chief of that Bureau will submit a separate report of its activities and the information given here is treated at much greater length in that report.

"Strength of National Guard—During the fiscal year 1924 the National Guard has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, and its reaction to the efforts expended upon it is most gratifying. Its aggregate strength as of June 30, 1924, was 177,374, consisting of 10,898 officers, 88 warrant officers and 166,388 enlisted men. The aggregate strength as of June 30, 1923, was 160,598. This gives an increase for the present fiscal year of 10 per cent. This increase is largely caused by the completion of new units and is, therefore, a legitimate and permanent expansion. The commissioned personnel of the National Guard continues to consist largely of officers who had experience in the World War, and it is gratifying that their experience is available to the Nation.

"Support by State Legislatures—The support afforded by the appropriation of

funds by State legislatures has been, with a few exceptions, quite satisfactory. The favorable attitude of the Congress toward the development of the National Guard as a constituent of our National Defense continues, as the several Acts looking toward the promotion of its efficiency and welfare show.

"Co-operation by Local Interests—In many instances systematic aid is being extended toward the maintenance of a more permanent enlisted personnel. Employers of large numbers of men in various States have offered special inducements to employees who are members of local organizations of the National Guard. The fact that an efficient organization of the National Guard is a source of local pride and is regarded as a civic asset is evidenced by the action of certain Chambers of Commerce in financing and otherwise furthering recruiting for units located in their respective cities.

RIOT AND GUARD DUTY

"Riot and Guard Duty—There has been a marked decrease over the preceding fiscal year in the number of States in which National Guard troops have been called upon to aid in the preservation of law and order or to render emergency assistance in great disasters. In those instances, however, in which the National Guard has been so employed, the manner of performance of such duty has been an evidence of the high state of efficiency and discipline of the Guard.

"School for Property and Disbursing Officers—In November, 1923, a school of instruction for United States Property and Disbursing Officers was held by the Militia Bureau in Washington, D. C., and in May, 1924, one for the State Adjutants General. While these schools were more or less experimental in nature, the unusual success which attended them would seem to justify their adoption as an annual feature in the development and training of the National Guard.

"Appropriations—The funds available during the year included: An allotment of \$33,460.00 from the appropriation 'Contingencies of the Army, 1924,' of which \$32,468.68 was actually expended by this office and a balance of \$991.32 returned to the Treasury; and an appropriation of \$6,307.96 from Mileage of the Army, 1924, of which approximately \$5,746.00 was expended, leaving a balance of approximately \$561.96 for return to the Treasury.

"Plans for Next Year—The cost of surplus property on hand for disposition on June 30, 1924, was \$68,127,086.93, of which \$27,304,439.71 represented the cost value of land and buildings, and \$40,822,647.22 the cost value of other surplus to be liquidated. In view of this reduced amount it is hoped that in another six months I will be able to recommend that the remainder be sold by the Supply Branches in a manner similar to that now employed for the sale of salvage property, thus making it possible to again reduce the personnel and activities of the Disposal Branch.

N. R. A. WORK

"National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice—National Matches—The work of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has been highly successful, excellent results having been obtained in both the National and International Matches held during the year. The Small Arms Firing School, the Citizens' Military Training Camp, the Matches of the National Rifle Association of America and the National Matches were held at Camp Perry, Ohio, during the period of September 1 to 27, inclusive, 1923. The National Rifle Team Match was won by the United States Marine Corps. The high team of the National Guard class was Oregon, finishing in seventh place. The high team of the civilian class was California, in ninth place. The high team in the R.O.T.C. class was the 8th Corps Area, finishing in sixteenth place. Sixty-four teams competed in this match.

"National Rifle Association—The National Rifle Association of America, as an agency of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, affiliated during the fiscal year 1924 160 life members, 15,851 annual members, 1140 civilian rifle clubs and nine State associations. The association assisted the Board in its endeavors to promote rifle practice and in conducting the gallery, rifle and pistol matches and the small bore program.

GUARDSMEN PLAY POLO

A GAME of polo will be played by the team from the 105th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., and the Essex Troop of New Jersey on November 29, at Roosevelt, N. J.

FINAL SECTIONS OF REVISED REGULATIONS

Index Gives Brief Resume Of Preceding Sections Published

APPENDIX IS IMPORTANT

[THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has a complete copy of the Revised Regulations for the O.R.C. Part will be printed each week until all have been published. The publication of the Regulations began in the issue of September 20.

Questions with respect to the Revised Regulations will be answered by us.—Editor.]

THE second section of the Appendix of the Revised Regulations is printed as follows:

SECTION II APPOINTMENT.

	Paragraphs
Period of Appointment.....	6
Eligibility for Appointment.....	7
Appointment.....	8
Applications.....	9
Reappointment.....	10
Cancellation of Appointment.....	11

6. PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—a. Appointments made under the provisions of Section 38 of the National Defense Act shall be for the period during which Federal recognition shall continue in effect and shall terminate at the expiration thereof.

b. Appointments made prior to June 6, 1924, shall continue in effect until the expiration of the period for which appointed (five years), unless sooner terminated.

c. Appointments as reserve officers of warrant officers and enlisted men in every case shall be for a period of five years.

d. An appointment in force at the outbreak of war or made in time of war shall continue in force until six months after the termination of the war, should the normal period covered by the appointment terminate prior to that time.

e. A Reserve officer appointed during the existence of a state of war, if he submits his resignation, shall be entitled to have his resignation accepted within six months after the war is terminated.

7. ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT.—a. A Federally recognized officer of the National Guard, except an officer of the active list of the regular Army holding a National Guard commission, may, upon his application, be appointed in the section corresponding to the branch in which he holds appointment in the National Guard. A Reserve officer who accepts appointment in the National Guard and is Federally recognized thereunder may retain his appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps if in the grade and section corresponding to his National Guard commission; otherwise he will, as he may elect, either (1) be reappointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the grade and section corresponding to his National Guard commission or (2) be discharged from the Officers' Reserve Corps.

b. A warrant officer or enlisted man of the National Guard is eligible for appointment as a Reserve officer in any appropriate section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Appointments will be restricted to the lowest grade of the Section in which appointment is made.

8. APPOINTMENT.—a. Upon Federal recognition each National Guard officer may submit his application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the same grade and section as his National Guard commission. (See Section 8.)

b. Warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard will be appointed in the lowest grade of any appropriate section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, provided they qualify for appointment.

(1) By graduation from the R.O.T.C. (S.R. 44—to be replaced by A.R. 145-10.)

(2) As graduates of the C.M.T.C. (A.R. 350-2200.)

(3) By reason of holding a letter of eligibility, indicating qualification issued by the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

9. APPLICATIONS.—Applications for appointment will be submitted in duplicate (Form 110, old number 0423a) to The Adjutant General through military channels, including the National Guard commanders, the State Adjutant General, the Corps Area Commander and the Chief of the Militia Bureau. No report of physical examination will be required.

10. REAPPOINTMENT.—a. Commissioned Officers. (1) Upon the expiration of the period of a Reserve appointment made prior to June 6, 1924, a reappointment under Section 38 of the National Defense Act, in general, will be tendered without application. (See par. 6 a.)

(2) Reappointment after separation from the National Guard will be made as provided for in paragraph 17 a.

b. Warrant officers and enlisted men holding Reserve appointments in general, will be tendered reappointments at the expiration of their five-year period of appointment. Notification of reappointment shall be sent through the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

11. CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENT.—An appointment or reappointment tendered must be accepted or declined promptly. If acceptance be not received by The Adjutant General within sixty days of the date of tender the appointment or reappointment in general will be cancelled.

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ARMY CORPS AREA AND DEPARTMENTS

[Continued from Page 1593]

4TH ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJ. GEN. D. C. SHANKS, Comdr.
Col. T. W. Darrah, Chief of Staff.

Capt. William H. Sweet, Coast Artillery Corps, D.O.L., instructor, National Guard of South Carolina, will proceed from Beaufort, S. C., to Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of conferring with State authorities on matters pertaining to the National Guard of South Carolina. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Sweet will return to his proper station, at Beaufort, S. C.

Capt. Charles W. Gallager, 17th Field Artillery, will proceed from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Walter Reed General Hospital Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., reporting to the commanding officer for observation and treatment.

Leaves—Two months, effective on or about November 1, is granted 1st Lt. Richard S. Gessford, 10th Inf.

5TH ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

MAJ. GEN. OMAR BUNDY, COMDR.

Col. C. D. Rhodes, Chief of Staff.

Col. John F. Madden, General Staff, for Operations and Training, G-3, these headquarters, will proceed on or about November 19, from Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, to Fort Harrison, Ind., on temporary duty in connection with a training inspection at that station, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station.

1st Lt. Col. Robert S. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from further duty as commanding officer, West Virginia Recruiting District, and further station at Huntington, W. Va., and will proceed without delay to Indianapolis, Ind., for station and duty as commanding officer, Indianapolis Recruiting District.

Maj. Charles E. Dority, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the West Virginia Recruiting District, Huntington, W. Va., is announced as the commanding officer of the West Virginia Recruiting District, with station at Huntington, W. Va.

Capt. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, Inf., Executive officer, VII Corps, St. Louis, Mo., is in addition to his other duties, assigned as executive officer 45th Infantry.

Leaves: One month and 20 days, effective on or about November 10, is granted Capt. David H. Estill, Inf., D.O.L., two months, on or about November 10, is granted 1st Lt. Cailey D. Woodley, Army Nurse Corps; two months and 10 days, effective on or about November 1, is granted 1st Lt. Richard S. Gessford, 10th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Col. Charles D. Rhodes, Cavalry D.O.L., headquarters, Fort Hayes, will proceed on or about November 11, from Fort Hayes, Columbus, to Huntington, W. Va., on temporary duty in connection with the organized affairs. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

1st Lt. Col. Charles H. Danforth, Air Service, Corps Area officer, and Capt. Otto G. Trunk, Air Service, D.O.L., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed on or about October 30, from Atlanta, Ga., to Maxwell Field, Ala., on temporary duty in connection with matters pertaining to the Air Service and flying duty. Upon completion of this duty each officer will return to his proper station at Atlanta, Ga.

6TH ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

MAJ. GEN. H. C. HALE, COMDR.

Col. R. E. Wylie, Chief of Staff.

No orders were received.

7TH ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

MAJ. GEN. G. B. DUNCAN, COMDR.

Col. H. A. Eaton, Chief of Staff.

The following named officers are attached to non-divisional Organized Reserve units of the 7th Corps Area, as indicated: To Hdq. 479th Art. (75 mm Motor.) G.H.Q. Reserve, Des Moines, Ia., Maj. Guy Lewis Morton, Dent.-O.R.C., Osage, Ia. To Co. "I," 40th Engr. (Camouflage), 6th Army, Kansas City, Mo.; 2d Lt. Marcel Justin Boulouault, Engr. O.R.C.

Leaves.—For 15 days, effective on or about October 15, is granted Col. Frank Halstead, Inf., Omaha, Neb. For one month and 15 days, effective on or about October 20th, with authority to visit the Dominion of Canada, is granted, 2d Lt. Arthur N. Willis 14th Cavalry, Fort Des Moines, Ia. For one month, effective on or about October 10, is granted Lt. Col. Lucius C. Bennett, Inf., St. Paul, Minn. For 22 days effective on or about October 10, is granted 1st Lt. Forrest E. Cookson, Inf., Tdqr. 14th Inf. Brigade, Fort Omaha, Neb. For 10 days, effective this date, is granted Maj. Christopher D. Pierce, Coast Art. Corps, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. For one month effective on or about October 15, is granted Maj. Henry W. Baird, Cav. Hdq. 321st Cavalry, Kansas City, Mo.

One month and 15 days effective on or about Oct. 15 granted Lt. Col. William G. Murchison, Adjutant General's Department, Omaha Headquarters. Three months effective on arrival in the United States granted 1st Lt. Robert D. McKnight, 57th Infantry, now under order to proceed to a station in this Corps Area for duty. Two months effective on or about Oct. 10 granted Army Field Clerk William T. Floyd, Omaha Headquarters.

1st Lt. Martinus Stenseth, Air Service, Minneapolis, Minn., will proceed on or about October 17 to St. Paul, Minn., on temporary duty in connection with instruction of the National Guard, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Leaves—One month, effective on or about October 21 granted 1st Lt. James L. Keasler, 17th Inf., Omaha, Neb. One month, effective on or about December 7, is granted 2d Lt. John K. Sells, 4th Cavalry, Fort Meade, S. D.

8TH ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. HOWZE, COMDR.

Col. J. F. Preston, Chief of Staff.

Under General Orders, Major General Robert L. Howze, assumes command of the 8th Army Corps Area.

For one month and 9 days, effective on or about Sept. 22nd, granted Warrant Officer Henry W. Larsen, U.S., San Antonio, Texas. Capt. Edward M. Pickett, is relieved from further temporary duty at E. Paso, Texas, and will proceed to his proper station, Hdq. 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. For one month effective on or about Oct. 6th, granted Capt. Earle D. Quinnell, D.O.L. (M.C.), Executive officer, 328th Medical Regiment, Denver, Colo. For 2 months, to take effect on or about Nov. 1st, granted to Capt. Louis LeR. Martin, 1st Cavalry, Camp Marfa, Texas. For 2 months effective on or about Oct. 1st, granted Warrant Officer Edward Burmeister, U. S. Army, 15th Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

9TH ARMY CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

MAJ. GEN. C. G. MORTON, COMDR.

Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Chief of Staff.

Col. Lucius R. Holbrook, F.A.-D.O.L., and Maj. Rapp Brush, Inf.-D.O.L., headquarters Non-Divisional Group, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., will proceed to Sacramento and Stockton, Calif., on temporary duty in connection with Organized Reserve affairs, and upon completion of duty will return to their proper station.

2nd Lt. William R. Detering, F.A.-O.R.C., Portland, Ore., is assigned to the 96th Division.

2nd Lt. Frederick E. Wesson, F.A.-O.R.C., Hollywood, Calif., is attached to the 414th Field Artillery, 188th Artillery Brigade, XIX Corps.

The following Field Artillery Reserve Officers are assigned as indicated: 2nd Lt. Anthony D. Canavina, Corvallis, Ore., to Battery F, Field Artillery, 188th Artillery Brigade, XIX Corps; 2nd Lt. Clarence L. Brown, Portland, Ore., to headquarters 412th Field Artillery, 188th Artillery Brigade, XIX Corps, as Assistant Plans and Training Officer.

The following named Reserve Officers are assigned to the 96th Division, Organized Reserves: Maj. Arvid E. Anderson, Med.-O.R.C., Hoquiam, Wash.; Maj. Gordon L. McLellan, Med.-O.R.C., Stanfield, Ore.; Capt. Julian Howard, Veterinary O.R.C., Fort Steilacoom, Wash., and 1st Lt. Carl A. Rossman, Dental O.R.C., Portland, Ore.

The following named Coast Artillery Reserve Officers are relieved from attachment to their present organizations and assigned to same organizations: 2nd Lt. Dwight B. Gladstone, Palo Alto, Calif., Battery B, 627th Coast Artillery; 2nd Lt. Clifford S. Fitch, Big Creek, Calif., Battery E, 627th Coast Artillery; 2nd Lt. Leonard Aho, Astoria, Ore., Battery A, 629th Coast Artillery; 2nd Lt. Frank M. Plummer, Seattle, Wash., Battery A, 630th Coast Artillery; 2nd Lt. George W. Sargent, Wapato, Wash., Battery B, 630th Coast Artillery; 2nd Lt. Floyd Oles, North Seattle, Wash., Battery C, 630th Coast Artillery. The chief of staff of the division, 606 Commercial Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, for instructions.

The following named Quartermaster Reserve officers are assigned as assistants to the Corps Area Quartermaster:

Capt. Robert Horace Gaylord, Capt. Robert Jackson Graham, San Francisco; Capt. John William Gregg, Thousand Oaks, Berkeley, Calif.; Maj. Charles Ellsworth Adams, Fort McDowell, Calif.; 1st Lt. Walter Marsh Cochran, Seattle. Each of the officers named will report by letter to the Corps Area Quartermaster, Fort Mason, Calif., for specific assignment.

Leaves—Two months, to take effect on or about November 19, is granted to Capt. Hugh C. Morton, Ordnance Department, Camp Lewis, Wash.; two months, effective on or about December 15, is granted Capt. Arthur P. von Deeston, 6th Engineers, Camp Lewis, Wash.; 2 months, effective on or about November 1, is granted 1st Lt. William R. Sweeley, Air Service, Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; 2 months, effective on or about November 4, is granted 1st Lt. Willard G. Wyman, 11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; 3 months, effective on or about December 20, is granted Edward B. Dennis, Inspector General, these headquarters; 3 months, effective on or about November 15, is granted Capt. Marshall J. Doyes, 6th Engineers, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Col. Samuel G. Jones, adjutant general, is assigned to duty and announced as Corps Area Adjutant General.

Maj. John L. Holcombe, Coast Artillery, D.O.L., Seattle, Wash., will proceed on or about November 5, to Everett, Wash., on November 15 to Hoquiam, Wash., on November 20 to Yakima and Pullman, Wash., on temporary duty in connection with the Organized Reserves and upon completion of this duty at each city will return to his proper station.

Capt. William V. McCreight, Inf., D.O.L., instructor Montana National Guard, Culbertson, Mont., will proceed to Harlem, Mont., for the purpose of making an inspection with view to Federal recognition of Company M, 163d Inf., Montana National Guard, thereat on November 5, and upon completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa

Heights, Canal Zone

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. LASSITER, COMDR.

Col. James A. Woodruff, Chief of Staff.

No orders received.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Honolulu, H.T.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES T. MENOHER, COMDR.

Col. W. F. Hase, Chief of Staff.

No orders were received.

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Secretary of the Navy—Curtis D. Wilbur
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—T. Douglas Robinson.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral E. W. Eberle

Orders to Officers, November 17, 1924

Lt. Comdr. W. E. Goodhue, to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lts. B. P. Donnelly, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; J. H. Forsnew, jr., to command U.S.S. S-49; F. G. Kutz, to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.; E. Sparrow, to U.S.S. S-21.
Lts. (j.g.) J. B. Edwards, to U.S.S. Mahan; H. D. Goldy, to U.S.S. New York; C. W. Gray, jr., to U.S.S. Savannah; W. B. Pendleton, to U.S.S. Gilmer.
Ensn. W. N. Hand, to U.S.S. Beaver; W. P. Ramsey, to U.S.S. Sumner; H. L. Shenier, to U.S.S. Robert Smith; R. V. Sinclair, to U.S.S. Maryland; A. R. Taylor, to U.S.S. Farenholt; F. R. Walker, to U.S.S. Marcus; R. H. Wishard, to U.S.S. Corry; W. E. Zimmerman, to U.S.S. Melvin.
Lt. Comdr. J. L. Brown (D.C.), to 4th Regiment of Marines, N.O.B., San Diego, Cal.
Ch. Bosns. L. H. Cutting, to Rec. Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. E. Frost, to U.S.S. Cormorant; Ch. Gun. T. F. Cullen, to U.S.S. Dobbin; Ch. Mach. J. B. Nolan, to U.S.S. Rigel; Rec. M. Lott, to U.S.S. Ortolan.

Orders to Officers, November 18, 1924

Comdrs. J. J. London, to command U.S.S. Lawrence; R. Willson, to executive officer, U.S.S. Florida.
Lts. J. W. Bettens, to executive officer, U.S.S. Farragut; R. M. Gerth, to U.S.S. Orion; J. Glass, to U.S.S. Beaufort; W. F. Loventhal, to c.f.o. U.S.S. Memphis; A. R. Nickerson, to U.S.S. Brazos; D. Purdon, to Rec. Ship, New York; R. T. Whitten, to U.S.S. Cincinnati.
Lt. (j.g.) P. L. Haynes, to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., involving flying; Ens. S. Acker, to U.S.S. Texas; G. R. Borner, to U.S.S. LaVallette; H. C. Patterson, to wait orders at Washington, D. C.; Lt. (j.g.) P. C. Supan (M.C.), to U.S.S. Mississippi; Lt. LeR. Mover (S.C.), to Eighth Naval District and Naval Station, New Orleans, La.
Ch. Pay Clk. W. H. Gardner, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; Pay Clk. H. N. Dinsmore, to Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
The following dispatch was received from flag Pittsburgh, dated November 17, 1924: Lt. (j.g.) N. R. Hitchcock, to U.S.S. Worden and Ens. R. H. Tuttle, to U.S.S. Flusser.

Orders to Officers, November 19, 1924

Lt. Comdrs. R. H. Knight, to navigating officer, U.S.S. Detroit; R. S. H. Venable, resignation accepted January 31, 1925; F. E. M. Whiting, to executive officer, U.S.S. Hannibal.
Lts. G. S. Arvin, to executive officer, U.S.S. Overton; P. L. Emerson, to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; W. B. Lobaugh, to staff Commanding General, Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; S. C. Norton, to continue duty U.S.S. Chewink; R. F. Nourse, to U.S.S. Melville; J. S. Roberts, to executive officer, U.S.S. MacLeish; G. H. Turner, to U.S.S. S-28.
Lts. (j.g.) J. T. Acree, to temp. duty under instr. in submarines, New London, Conn.; C. E. Aldrich, to temp. duty under instr. in submarines, New London, Conn.; R. W. Floody, to temp. duty, Navy Retng. Sta., Albany, New York; I. L. Guerin, to Rec. Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. P. Wencker, to U.S.S. Whitney; A. F. Winslow, to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Ens. T. H. Kehoe, to temp. duty under instr. in submarines, New London, Conn.; A. H. Oswald, to U.S.S. Trenton.
Lt. W. P. Dey (M.C.), to duty Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. (j.g.) G. F. Cooper (M.C.), to First Brigade U. S. Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.
Lt. F. A. Abbott (S.C.), to U.S.S. Procyon; Ch. Bosns. A. C. Buck, to temp. duty Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; E. J. Frich, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ch. Gun. R. S. Hazlett, to U.S.S. Cincinnati; Ch. Gun. C. S. Schepke, to Nav. Arm. Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.; Ch. Mach. B. C. Howard, to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Orders to Officers, November 20, 1924

Lt. Comdrs. F. Hindrelet, to home; J. R. Peterson, to command U.S.S. Lardner; E. G. Small, to command U.S.S. Brooks.
Lts. T. E. Ayers, to U.S.S. Procyon; J. R. Burkhardt, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Bowman, to U.S.S. S-29; P. D. Butler, to Rec. Ship, Puget Sound, Wash.; E. G. Deewall, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; C. A. Hawkins, to Naval Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I. involving flying; A. E. King, to U.S.S. S-26; K. McGinnis, to Aircraft Sqds. Setng. Flt., involving flying; W. J. Russell, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; H. H. Smith, to c.f.o. U.S.S. S-43; H. W. Stratton, to Nav. Inspr. of Ord. in Chg. Nav. Torp. Sta., Alexandria, Va.
Lts. (j.g.) C. T. Bonney, to command U.S.S. N-1; T. T. Craven, to U.S.S. Wright; W. R. Dolan, to U.S.S. S-21; C. H. Eicks, to U.S.S. McCormick; M. H. Kernodle, to U.S.S. Parrott; J. H. McKay, to U.S.S. Cincinnati; F. M. McLaure, to U.S.S. Memphis; M. E. Selby, to U.S.S. California; J. R. Tague, to U.S.S. Cincinnati; B. T. Talbott, to U.S.S. Memphis; G. Van Deurs, to U.S.S. Memphis.
Ens. E. P. Archibald, to U.S.S. S-27; C. L. C. Atkeson, jr., to U.S.S. Memphis; J. R. Bell, to U.S.S. King; A. Kennedy, jr., to U.S.S. Sands.
Lts. W. I. Minowitz (D.C.), to continue treatment, Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; W. D. Chandler (C.E.C.), to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. B. Combs (C.E.C.), Navy Yard, N. Y.; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; R. L. McLelland (C.E.C.), to Navy Yard, N. Y.
Ch. Guns, Arthur Boileau, to U.S.S. Florida; A. K. Goffe, to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.; Ch. Mach. R. M. Huggard, to Navy Yard, New York.

Orders to Officers, November 21, 1924

Lt. Comdr. W. I. Causey, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.
Lts. W. M. Fellers, to Battle Flt., for duty involving flying; V. R. Moor, to temp. duty under instr. in submarines, Subm. Base, New London,

Conn.; R. L. Porter, to executive officer, U.S.S. Kane; B. B. Ralston, to Navy Yard, New York; W. P. Rodman, to Asiatic Station.
Lts. (j.g.) G. H. Burnham, resignation accepted January 25, 1925; Lt. (j.g.) D. Harrison, to U.S.S. West Virginia; Ens. S. T. Dibreil, to U.S.S. Cayama; A. C. Harshman, resignation accepted December 31, 1924; W. B. Pape, to U.S.S. MacLeish.
Capt. I. I. Yates (C.C.), to Nav. Inspr. of Hull Mat'l., Munhall, Pa.; Lt. E. W. Craig (C.C.), to home; Mach. C. W. Crookshank, to continue treatment, Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.
The following dispatch was received from Asiatic Station dated November 20, 1924: Lt. Comdr. G. W. Simpson, Lt. (j.g.) C. H. Pike, Lt. Comdr. (M.C.), E. A. M. Gendreau, Ch. Gun. M. E. Rothenburg, to Rec. Ship, San Francisco; Lt. C. H. Ramdell, to Rec. Ship, New York; Lt. Comdr. B. Perlman, to command U.S.S. Pope; Lt. P. W. Ventman, to command U.S.S. Finch; Lt. Thos. J. Haffey, to U.S.S. Huron; Lt. R. J. Walker, to U.S.S. Pope; Lt. (j.g.) D. Curry, to U.S.S. Tracy; Lt. (j.g.) J. W. Mullally, to U.S.S. Chaumont; Bosn. R. W. Coffey, to U.S.S. Black Hawk; and Bosn. F. E. Dowd, to U.S.S. Bitters.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

Maj. Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune

November 20, 1924

Capt. H. W. Gamble, detailed as Assistant Quartermaster.

November 21, 1924

Capt. C. F. Kienast, to Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

November 22, 1924

2nd Lts. E. F. Carlson, to M.B., Quantico, Va.; R. S. A. Gladden, to M.B., Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. E. Kerr, to M.B., U.S.S. Nevada.

November 24, 1924

Capt. O. Salzman, to M.C.B., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Lts. E. F. O'Day, to M.B., N.A.D., St. Juliens Creek, Va.; H. S. Hausman, to M.B., Quantico, Va.; Q.M. Clk. J. R. Morris, to M.B., Parris Island, S. C.

November 25, 1924

Capt. J. E. Snow, C. E. Rice; 1st Lts. F. W. Hanlon and F. R. Armistead, to M.B., N.S., Cavite, P. I.; 1st Lt. F. X. Bleicher, to M. B., Quantico, Va.

U. S. COAST GUARD

Secretary of the Treasury—A. W. Mellon

Assistant Secretary—Col. E. Clifford

Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant

COAST GUARD GAZETTE

No changes in the assignments of commissioned officers during the past week.

Boatswains (L) E. C. Colbeth, assigned Office, First District; (T) J. Vincent, assigned to CG-183; (T) O. Skotheim, (T) L. O. Engell and (T) L. J. Kirtine, to Northern Division for further assignment; (T) D. L. Alward, to CG-170; (T) C. B. Barnes, assigned to CG-214; (T) K. E. Cahoon, assigned to CG-131.

Gunnery C. Heinel, to Section Base No. 9; (T) H. R. Schoonover, assigned Seminole; C. Hermann, to Northern Division for further assignment; Pay Clerk J. Keltie, assigned Section Base No. 9.

Carpenter (T) B. Silver, assigned Tampa; Machinists (T) W. Dagnin, and (T) K. V. Gaul, to Northern Division for further assignment; Gunner (T) H. Parker, assigned Unalga.

A.A. Dental Surgeon Harper, resigned. Chief Yeoman C. E. Bogren appointed Pay Clerk (T), assigned to duty at Headquarters in charge of the Identification Section. Gunner H. S. Harris, Seneca, resigned.

COAST GUARD NOTES

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 1536 of the Revised Statutes, reading as follows:

"The President may, when the necessities of the service permit it, cause any suitable number of public vessels adapted to the purpose, to cruise upon the coast in the season of severe weather and to afford such aid to distressed navigators as their circumstances may require; and such public vessels shall go to sea fully prepared to render such assistance."

The President, on November 7, 1924, designated the following Coast Guard cutters to perform the duties above mentioned during the coming season to commence December 1st and to end March 31st:

Ossipee, Tampa, Acushnet, Eastern Division. Seneca, Seminole, Gresham, Kickapoo, New York Division. Carrabasset, Modoc, Yamacraw, Norfolk Division.

Orders are being issued to the division commanders concerned to make all necessary preparations for the prosecution of this important work during the coming season. Winter cruising has been one of the important duties of the Coast Guard ever since 1837, and year after year has seen the Coast Guard alert and specially prepared and organized to afford protection to life and property along the Atlantic Coast at a time when the severest weather may be expected to prevail.

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Admiral R. E. Coontz, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. S. Seattle (flagship), San Francisco, Calif.
Corrected to November 25, 1924.

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

BATTLE FLEET.

Adm. S. S. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief.
California (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.BATTLESHIP DIVISIONS.
Vice Adm. H. A. Wiley, Commander.BATTLESHIP DIVISION 5.
West Virginia (flagship of Adm. Wiley), San Pedro, Calif.Tennessee, San Pedro, Calif.
Maryland, San Pedro, Calif.
Colorado, San Pedro, Calif.BATTLESHIP DIVISION 4.
Rear Adm. W. V. Pratt, Commander.

New Mexico (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.

Mississippi, Bremerton, Wash.
Idaho, San Pedro, to BremertonBATTLESHIP DIVISION 3.
Rear Adm. L. M. Nulton, Commander.

Pennsylvania (flag), San Pedro, Calif.

Nevada, San Pedro, Calif.
Oklahoma, San Pedro, Calif.
Arizona, San Pedro, Calif.DESTROYER SQUADRONS.
Rear Adm. Frank H. Schofield, Commander.

Omaha (tender), Bremerton, Wash.

Melville (tender), San Diego, Calif.

Altair (tender), San Diego, Calif.

McDermut, San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 11.
Capt. E. H. Dodd.

Decatur (flag), San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 30.
Sinclair, San Diego, Calif.

McClawley, San Diego, Calif.

Moody, San Diego, Calif.

Henshaw, San Diego, Calif.

Meyer (F), Bremerton, Wash.

Doyen, San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 31.
Percival, San Diego, Calif.

John Francis Burns, Bremerton.

Farragut (F), San Diego, Calif.

Somers, San Pedro, Calif.

William Jones, San Diego, Calif.

Zeilin, San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 32.
Stoddert, San Diego, Calif.

Reno, San Diego, Calif.

Farquhar, San Diego, Calif.

Thompson, San Diego, Calif.

Kennedy (F), San Diego, Calif.

Paul Hamilton, San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 12.
Capt. J. G. Church.

Litchfield, San Diego, Calif.

Yarborough, Mare Island, Calif.

La Vallette, San Diego, Calif.

Sloat, Mare Island, Calif.

Wood, Mare Island, Calif.

Shirk, San Diego, Calif.

Kidder (F), San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 35.
Selfridge, San Diego, Calif.

Marcus, San Diego, Calif.

Mervine, San Diego, Calif.

Chase, San Diego, Calif.

Robert Smith (F), San Diego, Calif.

Mullany, San Diego, Calif.

SQUADRON 36.
Hull, San Diego, Calif.

Macdonough, San Diego, Calif.

Farenholt, San Diego, Calif.

Sumner, San Francisco, Calif.

Corry (F), San Diego, Calif.

Melvin, San Diego, Calif.

AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS
Capt. S. E. Moses, Commander.
Langley, Balboa to San Diego.
Aroostook, San Diego, Calif.
Gannet, Mare Island, Calif.SUBMARINE DIVISIONS.
Capt. George C. Day, Comdr.
Beaver (flagship), Mare Island, Calif.Division 9.
R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7,
R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, Pearl Harbor
T. H.Division 14.
R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15,
R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20,
Pearl HarborDivision 16.
S-34, Mare Island; S-30, S-31,
S-32, S-33, S-35, at Mare
Island.BASE FORCE.
Rear Adm. George B. Marvell,
Commander.Procyon (flagship), San Pedro,
Calif.MINE SQUADRON 2.
Burns, Honolulu, T. H.
Ludlow, Honolulu, T. H.
Tanager, Honolulu, T. H.
Whippoorwill, Honolulu, T. H.TRAIN SQUADRON 1.
(Operating with Scouting Flt.)
Rear Adm. W. D. MacDougall,
Commander.Antares, So. Drill Grounds.
Bobolink, Hampton Roads, Va.

TRAIN SQUADRON 2.

Arctic, San Francisco, Calif.
Arctic, San Pedro, Calif.

Brant, San Diego, Calif.

Kanawha, San Diego, Calif.

Kingfisher, San Diego, Calif.

Medusa, San Pedro, Calif.

Neches, San Diego, Calif.

Relief, Mare Island, Calif.

Partridge, San Pedro, Calif.

Tern, San Pedro, Calif.

FORCES IN ATLANTIC.
Address mail for vessels in
Atlantic waters in care of Post-
master, New York city.SCOUTING FLEET.
Vice Adm. N. A. McCully,
Commander.BATTLESHIP DIVISION 2.
Utah, Tompkinsville to sea.

Arkansas, New York yard.

Florida, Boston, Mass.

New York, Norfolk, Va.

Texas, So. Drill Grounds.

Wyoming, New York Yd.

LIGHT CRUISER DIVISIONS.
Rear Adm. T. P. Magruder,
Commander.Division 2.
Richmond, New York, N. Y.

Milwaukee, Guantanamo.

Cincinnati, New York, N. Y.

Trenton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division 3.
Detroit, Guantanamo.

Raleigh, Guantanamo.

DESTROYER SQUADRONS.
Rear Adm. Geo. W. Williams,
Comdr.Concord (flagship), en route to
Philadelphia.

Dobbin, Philadelphia.

SQUADRON 9.
Whitney, Guantanamo.

Capt. W. K. Wortman.

Sharkey (flag), Philadelphia, Pa.

Division 25.
Putnam, Boston, Mass.

Toucey, Boston, Mass.

Breck, Newport, R. I.

Isherwood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Case, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lardner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division 39.
Bulmer, Boston yard.

Edwall, Boston yard.

McCormick, at Guantanamo.

MacLeish, Boston yard.

Parrott, at Guantanamo.

Simpson, Guantanamo.

Division 27.
Bruce, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chas. Ansburne, Boston Mass.

Osborne, Philadelphia.

Cochran, Philadelphia.

Preston, Philadelphia.

Lamson, Philadelphia.

SQUADRON 14.
Capt. J. F. Hellweg.

Hopkins (flag), New York yard.

Division 40.
Hatfield, Guantanamo.

Brooks, Newport, R. I.

Gilmer (flag), New York, N. Y.

Kane, Guantanamo.

Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa.

Humphreys, Guantanamo.

Division 41.
McFarland (flag), Guantanamo.

J. K. Paulding, Guantanamo.

Overton, New York, N. Y.

Sturtevant, New York, N. Y.

Childs, Guantanamo.

King, Guantanamo.

Division 42.
Sands, at Guantanamo.

Williamson, Guantanamo.

Reuben James, New York yard.

Bainbridge (flag), Guantanamo.

Goff, New York yard.

Barry, New York, N. Y.

AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS.
Capt. H. E. Yarnell, Commander.

Wright, New York, N. Y.

Patoka, Hampton Roads, Va.

Sandpiper, Hampton Roads, Va.

Teal, Hampton Roads, Va.

CONTROL FORCE.
Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, U. S. S.
Savannah (flagship), New Lon-
don, to Annapolis.Mine Squadron 1 - Shawmut.
Annapolis, Md.; Lark, Norfolk;
Mahan, Norfolk, Va.; Murry,
Norfolk, Va.; Mallard, Norfolk;
Submarine Division 1—R-23,
R-27, Guantanamo, R-24, R-26,
Canal Zone.Submarine Division 2—N-1, N-2,
N-3, R-22, New London, Conn.;
S-1, S-3 en route to Annapolis.Submarine Division 3—Bnashell
(flag), en route to Annapolis;
S-18, New London, Conn.; S-19,
S-20 New London, Conn.Submarine Division 4—Camden,
en route to Annapolis; S-13, Galveston,
Canal Zone.
S-51, New London, Conn.; S-12,
Rochester (flagship of Adm. Day-
ton), Canal Zone.
S-50, New York Yard; S-10, Tulsa,
at Puerto Castilla, Hon.Portsmouth, N. H.; S-48, S-49,
en route to Annapolis.
S-11, en route to Norfolk, Va.
S-21, S-22, S-23, S-24, S-25, S-26,
S-27, S-28, S-29, en route to
Annapolis.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via
Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.Adm. T. Washington Cmdr-in-
Chief, flagship, Huron.

Ajna, Cavite, P. I.

Abarenda, Tsingtao, China.

Asheville, Tientsin, China.

Elcano, Ichang, China.

Gen. Alaya, Shanghai, China.

Isabel, Hankow, China.

Helena, Canton, China.

Huron, Shanghai, China.

Monocacy, Wanshen, China.

Palos, Chungking, China.

Pampagna, Hongkong, China.

Pecos, at Tsingtao, China.

Penguin, Shanghai, China.

Pigeon, Hankow, China.

Sacramento, Tsingtao, China.

Villalobos, Chungsha, China.

DESTROYER SQUADRON
Barker, Manila, P. I.

Black Hawk, Shanghai, China.

Boric, Manila, P. I.

Ford, Chefoo, China.

Hubert, Cavite, P. I.

J. D. Edwards, Manila, P. I.

Noa, Cavite, P. I.

Paul Jones, Tsingtao, China.

Peary, Tsingtao, China.

Pillsbury, Chefoo, China.

Pope, Tsingtao, China.

Preble, Cavite, P. I.

Pruitt, Manila, P. I.

Sicard, Cavite, P. I.

Smith-Thompson, Manila, P. I.

Stewart, Tsingtao, China.

Tracy, Manila, P. I.

Truxton, Tsingtao, China.

Wm. B. Preston, Cavite, P. I.

Whipple, Manila, P. I.

SUBMARINE DIVISIONS.
Rainbow (flagship), Guam to
Pearl Harbor.Division Twelve—S-4, S-6, S-7,
S-8, S-9, Guam to Pearl Harbor.Division 17.
Conopsis (tender), S-36, S-37,
S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, Cavite,
P. I.Division Eighteen—S-2, Cavite,
P. I.; S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17,
Guam to Pearl Harbor.MINE DETACHMENT.
Rizal (flagship), Shanghai, China.

Bittern, Cavite, P. I.

Vineh, Cavite, P. I.

Hart, Shanghai, China.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE.
Send mail in care of Post-
master, New York city.Vice Adm. P. Andrews, Com-
mander; flagship, Pittsburgh.

Billingsley, Piraeus, Greece.

Worden, Rhodes, Greece.

Flusser, Piraeus, Greece.

Reid, Piraeus, Greece.

Converse, Pola, Italy.

Dale, Piraeus, Greece.

Pittsburgh, Piraeus, Greece.

Scorpion, Piraeus, Greece.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Unless otherwise noted send
mail for vessels in the Atlantic
in care of Postmaster, N. Y. city,
and for vessels in the Pacific to
"Pacific Station, via San Fran-
cisco."

Argonne, Mare Island, Calif.

Hannibal, Philadelphia.

Marblehead, Norfolk, Va.

Mayflower, Washington, D. C.

Mercy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nizgara, at La Guayra, Vene-
zuela.

Nokomis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pensacola, Guam to Pearl Harbor.

Pueblo, New York, N. Y.

B. L. Barnes, Guam.

NAVAL TRANSPORTS.
Unless otherwise noted send
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in care of Postmaster, N. Y. city,
and for vessels in the Pacific to
"Pacific Station, via San Fran-
cisco."

Beaufort, Indian Head, Md.

Chaumont, Cavite, P. I.

Gold Star, Guam to Pearl Har-
bor.Henderson, Gibraltar to Hampton
Rds., Nov. 13

Jawon, Boston.

Kittery, en route to Hampton
Roads.

Nitro, Canal Zone.

Orion, Hampton Roads.

Rampo, en route to Baytown,
Texas.Sapelo, en route to Beaumont
Tex.

Sirius, San Diego, Calif.

Vega, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Castilla, Hon.

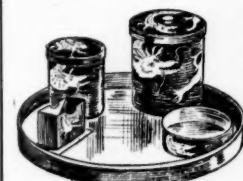
Denver, at Canal Zone.

S-13, Galveston, Canal Zone.

S-51, New London, Conn.; S-12,
Rochester (flagship of Adm. Day-
ton), Canal Zone.S-50, New York Yard; S-10, Tulsa,
at Puerto Castilla, Hon.

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tray. Specially
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PERSONAL CALENDAR

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farnsworth, entertained at dinner at the Congressional Country Club in Washington on October 28, in honor of the Infantry Officers and their wives.

The guests included Gen. Denis Dolan, Col. and Mesdames Frank C. Bolles, Frederick G. Kellond, John J. Toffey, H. E. Knight, A. F. Dannemiller, William E. Persons; Maj. and Mesdames Jesse C. Drain, Frederick L. Walker, Vernon Evans, Paul J. Mueller; Capt. and Mesdames Percy Clarkson and John W. Leonard; Miss Florence Bosard, Miss Betsy Ross, Col. John H. Hughes, and Capt. Leven Allen.

COL. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coleman, entertained at a buffet supper, followed by bridge, in Washington on October 24.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mitchell have returned to Washington from Upperville, Va., where they were the guests of Gen. John A. Buchanan.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE F. DOWNEY, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey, entertained at dinner at the Shoreham in Washington on October 28 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman and Mrs. Van Heukelom of New York.

MAJ. AND MRS. M. C. KOEING, of Paris, entertained at dinner and Mah Jong at the Interallied Club on October 8. The guests included Admiral and Madame Le Duc, Mademoiselle Le Duc, Dr. and Mrs. Jean Farnaud, Mon. and Madame Renault and Mr. Jacobs.

MAJ. CHARLES REDDING WILLIAMS, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams have as their guests in Washington their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh DeHaven of New York and San Francisco.

MISS BEATRICE McLEAN, debutante daughter of Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N. and Mrs. McLean, has returned to Washington from Charlottesville, Va., where she attended the dance at the University of Virginia on November 1.

COL. HENRY GIBBONS, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gibbons entertained at the Hal-lowe'en dinner dance given at the Washington barracks on October 31, when their guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Malin Craig, Col. and Mesdames Herbert Crosby, Walter Sweeney, William Elliott, Robert Sterrett, and Charles Thomas, and Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Cleland.

MRS. WILLIAMS, wife of Rear Adm. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., has returned to Newport after spending some time in Washington.

MRS. DUHAMEL, wife of Capt. Notley Y. Du Hamel, U.S.A., who has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. O. M. Barber in Washington, has returned to Fort Dupont, Del., and joined Capt. Du Hamel.

MRS. HAAN, of Buffalo, widow of Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, jr., in Washington.

ENSIGN and Mrs. Edwin P. Archibald, of New London, Conn., are visiting the latter's parents, former State Senator and Mrs. Frank M. Duvall, at St. Margaret's.

GEN. FRANK PARKER, U.S.A., will give the first of the short lectures which Lt. Col. A. G. Thacker, O.R.C., is planning for the 306th Infantry on December 3.

The lecture will be given at the Association of the Bar, 42 west 44th Street, New York city, and the subject will be "The Infantry in Battle."

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL, U.S.A., recently commissioned in his new rank, will review the 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. (old 69th) in its armory in New York city on Monday night, December 1. General Weigel expects to leave for the Philippines some time in December.

CAPT. AND MRS. FRANK Z. BECKER were hosts at dinner November 18 in honor of Dr. Blanch M. Mansfield, Bangor, Maine.

MAJ. REUBEN N. PERLEL, General Staff, is recuperating at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill., after an operation for appendicitis.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. JOHNSTON was temporarily commanding the 4th Corps Area from September 28 to October 27, during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. I. C. Shanks on duty at Washington. D. C. General Johnston made the Corps Area Commander's annual formal tactical in-

spection of troops at Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Bragg, N. C., and Coast Defense of Pensacola, during October.

MRS. W. H. JOHNSTON entertained at bridge at Fort McPherson, Ga., on November 3, the date of her husband's appointment as major general.

MISS ROSEMARY DOYLE, daughter of the late Capt. James G. Doyle, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Doyle, of Annapolis, Md., has recently returned home after visiting in Philadelphia and New York city. Miss Doyle was accompanied by her brother, Lt. W. H. Doyle, U.S.M.C., of Quantico, Va.

MRS. Raymond Stone, wife of Commander Stone, U.S.N., retired, and her daughter, Miss Ester King Stone, held the second of the series of their afternoon receptions on November 11, at their home in Murray Avenue, Murray Hill.

MRS. Oscar William Erickson, wife of Lieutenant Erickson, U.S.N., is visiting friends at Larchmont, N. Y. Mrs. Erickson will have as her house guest for several weeks Mrs. A. L. Jewett, recently returned from Honolulu.

Lt. and Mrs. Scott G. Lamb, recently returned from the Orient, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. G. Benson Swindell at their home, Old Crossing, Wardour, near Annapolis.

COL. James A. Moss, of Washington, is at the Hotel Astor, New York.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, U.S.A., who arrived from Europe a few days ago, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Lotos Club, New York city, November 18, and was hailed as the "unspoiled, unpretentious hero of the great World War."

CAPT. and Mrs. Homer C. Brown are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Scobey at the Greenway over the weekend of the Army and Navy game.

MRS. ROBERT H. ANDERSON, the mother-in-law of Maj. H. B. Lewis, Adjutant of U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., was struck by an automobile at 17th and "Que" streets, Washington, D. C., recently, suffering a broken arm and severe internal injuries.

COL. T. Q. DONALDSON, Cav., has been ordered to the Infantry School to take a six weeks' refresher course beginning January 5, 1925.

CAPT. W. A. DUMAS, Inf., who has been in Washington consulting with the civilian advisory board, will visit Camp Vail, N. Y., Columbia University and the U. S. Military Academy in connection with a study of the methods of instruction at the Infantry School, before returning to Fort Benning.

MRS. WILLIAM J. CONNOLLY, wife of Major Connolly, U.S.A., in charge of Organized Reserve affairs 83d Division, at Dayton, Ohio, has been made an associate member of the Dayton chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Connolly served on the committee in charge of the chapter's benefit bridge party on November 21, at which the players numbered two hundred. The proceeds of the party were used to buy a life membership for the chapter in the Girl Scouts Organization of America.

CAPT. and Mrs. Ridley McLean entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey, who are at the Hotel Hamilton for a visit.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. G. P. COLVOCRESSES have closed their home in Litchfield, Conn., and are at the Hotel Brighton, California St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. DON GILMORE SHINGLER, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Clarke, at Lexington, S. C., has returned to her quarters at Fort Mott, New Jersey. Mrs. Shingler was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ruth Clarke Watkins of Columbia, S. C., who with Lt. D. G. Shingler and Mr. Howard Osborne, of Worcester, Mass., will attend the Army-Navy game at Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Shingler was formerly Miss Pearl Clarke of Lexington, S. C., and Washington, D. C.

COL. AND MRS. A. W. BELL have issued invitations to a large number of guests for dinner after the Army and Navy game at their residence, 208 Edgevale Road, Roland Park, Baltimore. Col.

and Mrs. Bell will also entertain at dinner before the Bachelor Cotillion on Monday, December 1, in honor of their daughter, Miss Mildred Lucille Bell, who will be formally presented that evening.

MAJOR AND MRS. R. G. PAYNE, U.S.A., have moved into their new apartment at the "Dresden" Washington, D. C.

MRS. HEARN, wife of Lt. Col. R. H. Hearn, 14th Infantry, is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis.

COL. AND MRS. R. H. PATTERSON recently celebrated their golden wedding at their home, Shippan Point, Conn., with an all-day reception. The members of their family included Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Jessop and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Patterson, Columbus, Ga.; Miss Middle Patterson, Miss Patterson, the Colonel's sister, and the Rev. H. N. Wayne, Mrs. Patterson's brother, who married them in Savannah, Ga., fifty years ago.

THE wives of Regular Army officers stationed in Syracuse, N. Y., have formed a Tuesday Luncheon Bridge Club. The members are Mrs. Kirwin T. Smith, Mrs. Ernest S. Wheeler, Mrs. Robert L. Weeks, Mrs. Frank L. Purdon, Mrs. Frederick Armstrong, Mrs. Charles Jacobson, Mrs. Alexander MacNab and Mrs. Don Riley. On November 15, the Club members and their husbands had dinner at Skaneateles.

COL. AND MRS. GLADE entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Geo. W. Steel, jr., U.S.N. The guests included Maj. Gen. and Mrs. R. C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. William Connell, Mrs. John Allen Dougherty and Dr. Santiago Bedoya of the Peruvian Embassy.

BRIG. GEN. AND MRS. PAUL B. MALONE entertained at dinner at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on November 7, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerrall. Covers were laid for forty-six guests. Gen. Malone left on November 10, for West Point to visit his sons, Lt. Paul B. Malone, jr., and Carl Kerwin Malone. He will return to Fort Sam Houston about December 10.

CAPT. G. C. HAGER, O.R.C., and Mrs. Hager entertained a party of thirty-six at an Armistice dinner of the Army Dinner Dance Club of Chicago. The guests included Gen. Harry Hale, Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. C. E. Errington, Col. Bimford, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Maj. and Mrs. Halford, Capt. Chapman and Capt. Smith.

COL. AND MRS. R. H. ROLFE, Quartermaster Corps, entertained the officers and ladies of the Quartermaster Section, 8th Corps General Area Depot, at a buffet supper on November 12, at their quarters, 348 Post Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Lt. COL. AND MRS. D. F. CRAIG were hosts at a Chinese dinner on October 31 at Fort Sill. The food was cooked by Mrs. Craig's famous cook, Hong Ack, who has been with Colonel and Mrs. Craig many years. After dinner bridge was played until a late hour. The table prizes were jars of Chinese preserved ginger.

MAJ. GEN. CHAS. FARNSWORTH, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farnsworth entertained at dinner on November 8, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Frazier Clark of Detroit.

CAPT. EDWARD J. DORN, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dorn have returned to their home in Washington after spending the summer on the West Coast.

CAPT. WALTER SWEENEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sweeney entertained at dinner, preceding the dance at the Officers Club at Washington Barracks on November 7. Their guests included Col. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C. and Mrs. Gulick, Col. George T. Bowman, and Mrs. Bowman, Colonel and Mrs. Graves, Maj. and Mrs. W. Boswell and Major and Mrs. Thuis.

MRS. BURLEIGH, wife of Maj. J. J. Burleigh, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon on November 6.

MRS. GWYNN, wife of Capt. Harry Martel Gwynn, U.S.A. Military Attaché in the Central American Republics, is making an extended visit in the United States and is at present the guest of Mrs. Lewes Brereton in Washington.

COMDR. THEO. JEWELL, U. S. N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ward in Charleston, West Virginia.

COMDR. HARRY KIMMELL, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimmell entertained at a supper party in Washington on November 14, in honor of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Bache Kimmell and her fiancé, Lt. Wingfield Wayne Scott, U.S.A., whose wedding took place on November 15.

BRIG. GEN. DION WILLIAMS, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner in Washington on November 14, in honor of Adm. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N. and Mrs. Eberle.

COL. W. C. HARLEE, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Harlee have as their guest in Washington, Mrs. Harlee's sister, Mrs. G. H. Harrison, of Houston, Texas.

MRS. WOOTEN, wife of Col. William P. Wooten, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon, followed by Mah Jong, in Washington on November 14. The guests included Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Mrs. I. T. Mann, Mrs. Daniel T. Wright and Mrs. Royall Johnson.

COL. JOSEPH BEACHAM, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club in Washington on November 9. The guests included Mrs. Sylvia Engel Ross, of Bangor, Maine, Miss Bernadette Herman and Mr. W. Phifer Smith, of Baltimore.

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE, wife of Col. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C., entertained at luncheon at her home at the Marine Barracks on November 12, in honor of Mrs. Roy Anderson of Pekin, China. The guests included Mrs. Dion Williams, Mrs. John A. LeJeune, Mrs. Hugh S. Cummings and Mrs. Edgar Wood.

COL. AND SAMUEL M. DELOFFRE, U.S.A., and Mrs. DeLoffre, who recently arrived in this country from Paris, are spending a short time at the hotel Astor in New York before going to Washington for the winter.

AMONG those entertaining at dinner before the dance given last evening in the Administration building of Fort Myer in honor of Major General and Mrs. Malin Craig by the officers of the post were Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins who were hosts to a company of twelve guests in compliment to Major General and Mrs. Craig.

Colonel and Mrs. Peter Field entertained in their quarters before the dance when their guests were Gen. and Mrs. Merritt Ireland, Col. and Mrs. Herbert Crosby, Col. and Mrs. Guy Kent, Col. and Mrs. Arthur N. Whaley, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph Atkins, Maj. and Mrs. Glen Jones and Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Glaff.

Maj. and Mrs. de Russey Hoyle entertained a few guests informally at their quarters before the dance.

In the receiving line at the dance were Major General and Mrs. Craig and Maj. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins.

MAJ. AND MRS. ROBERT C. BRADY and their two daughters are visiting Major Brady's mother, Mrs. James R. Brady, at Annapolis, Md., before sailing for the Philippines in December.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. F. S. B. CAUTHORN, 8th Infantry, of Fort Moultrie, S. C., entertained at dinner at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, S. C., for their Army and city friends. Covers were laid for 28 guests.

MRS. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, widow of Col. C. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, and her sister, Miss Hettie H. Fagne, have moved from 918 18th St. to the New Cordova, 20th and Florida Ave. Lt. Col. C. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, who has been visiting his mother at the Cordova, has returned to his station, Norfolk, Va.

COL. W. G. MURCHISON, with his wife, mother and two sons, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Joseph Gilbreth. Col. and Mrs. Murchison are stopping in Battery Park en route from their country home in North Carolina, to Omaha, Nebr.

MAJ. AND MRS. H. J. WILD, of Battery Park, entertained at a three table bridge party on November 13. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Frank Jewell, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Ward, Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Sturdevant and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

MAJ. HENRY M. BUTLER, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Butler of Quantico, Va., entertained at a supper on November 14 in honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Eli Kelly Cole and later took their guests to the dance given by the Officers of the Post.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CAPT. AND MRS. GEO. W. STEEL, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on November 11 in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur.

ENSIGN CARL DRISCHLER, U.S.N., and Mrs. Drischler, of Annapolis, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drischler, of Rosemont.

COL. ABRAHAM GRANT LOTT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lott, who recently arrived in Washington from Fort Bliss, Texas, have taken an apartment at the Montello for the winter.

MAJ. GEN. J. L. HINES, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hines of Washington, are spending some time at Hot Springs, Ark.

CHARLES J. FINGER, the celebrated novelist has dedicated a new volume "The Bushrangers" to Major G. W. Maddox, U.S.A., it is understood that the novel was an inspiration of a trip which the author took with Maj. Maddox.

LT. COL. B. R. VALUE, Engr.-O.R.C., 84 Pine street, New York city, has been assigned to the 363d Engineer Regiment of the 2d Army Engineers.

LT. COL. HILDEN OLIN, U.S.A., Finance Officer, 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., will go on a month's leave about January 8, and will go to Porto Rico, and perhaps other points in the West Indies.

The departure of **Lieut. Col. John L. Bond**, 34th Inf., from Fort Eustis, Va., for Walter Reed Hospital last week was signalized by a review of the 34th Infantry and a dance given in his honor. At the close of the review, at the request of officers and enlisted men of the regiment, Colonel Bond addressed the troops.

The dance was held in the 34th Infantry bachelors' mess and was attended by every officer of the regiment and several officers of the Organized Reserves who are at present attached to the regiment for training.

Colonel Bond joined the 34th Infantry in the latter part of June of this year while the regiment was on temporary duty at Camp Meade, Md.

During the absence of **Col. Duncan K. Major, Jr.**, at the Infantry School, Col. Bond was tireless in his efforts to increase the contentment of the troops of the regiment. During the past month under his direction a target range has been practically completed which, it is expected, will serve to reduce the period the regiment must remain away from its permanent station during the summer by at least five weeks.

When unexpectedly ordered away from Fort Eustis he was making plans for a big society circus for the benefit of the depleted regimental fund and was also endeavoring to have each company completely equipped with the best equipment available prior to the return of Col. Major, the regimental commander.

LT. LAWRENCE BARROLL, of Fort Monroe, Va., will pass Thanksgiving with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Morris K. Barroll.

On Friday evening, November 15, the Officers of 107th Infantry (Old Seventh) held, in honor of their Commanding Officer, Col. Wade Hampton Hayes, their 3d Annual Junior Officers' Dinner.

This dinner, which is restricted to active commissioned members of the Organization, is always held at the Harvard Club of New York and is surrounded by many unique customs, one of the most interesting of which is that which permits only officers holding the rank of second lieutenant to be placed at the table of the Commanding Officer.

Sixty-three officers of the Regiment were present.

ENGAGEMENTS

BEATTIE-BROWN.—Capt. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katharine, to Ensign Thomas Tyler Beattie, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Beattie, of Louisville, Kentucky.

BURCH-YOUNG.—Mr. James Sterling Young, of Cedartown, Ga., announces the engagement of his daughter, Augusta, to Maj. Bruce Lamar Burch. The wedding will take place in Cedartown on December 23, 1924.

EDWARDS-REED.—Mrs. Harry Emerson Reed of Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen Frances, to Mr. Elliott Davis Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Boutwell, of Norfolk, Va. The wedding will take place in St. John's Episcopal Church early in November. Miss Reed is the daughter of the late Mr. Harry Emerson Reed, and a sister of Mrs. Kimmel, wife of Major Manning M. Kimmel, U.S.A.

O'FLAHERTY-SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith of Seattle, Wash., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Kathryn, to Lt. A. E. O'Flaherty, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. O'Flaherty of Santa Monica, Calif. The wedding will take place some time in December. Miss Smith is a graduate of Aquinas Academy, Tacoma, Wash., and Lt. O'Flaherty graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, class of '22.

ROWLAND-SEWALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bowman Sewall announce the engagement of their daughter, Persis Weaver Stearns, to Mr. Bruce Hibbard Rowland, of Hamilton, Ontario. Miss Stearns is a granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. E. M. Weaver, and a niece of Maj. Walter R. Weaver, U.S. Air Service.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

FULTON-JOHNSON.—The wedding of Miss Katherine Ruth Johnson and Lt. Alan Lockhart Fulton of the 26th Cavalry was solemnized at Camp Stotsenburgh, P.I., on August 29.

Miss Johnson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. F. Orr Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived on the Thomas and previous to the wedding was the guest of Colonel A. G. Gillem, commanding officer of the 26th Cavalry and Mrs. Gillem.

Lieutenant Fulton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Fulton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Corpus Christi, Texas.

The Post Officers' Club which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with tropical foliage and flowers, was the scene of the wedding. The bride's gown was of silver cloth, caught with orange blossoms. Her veil was held by a coronet of pearls which had been worn by her mother.

The maid of honor, Miss Ann Gillem, wore a gown of tulle in pastel shades over yellow silk. The two little flower girls, Joan Smith and Dorothy Andrus were dressed in frocks of yellow organdie, resembling flower petals. A solo was sung by Mrs. Clarence H. Murphy and Mrs. Vaughan M. Cannon played the wedding march.

The bride was given in marriage by Col. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, who recently has taken command of Camp Stotsenburgh.

The best man, Lt. Escher C. Burkart, also of the 26th Cavalry was a classmate of Lieutenant Fulton at the Military Academy. The groomsmen were Maj. Frederick Herr, Capt. James I. Gibbons, Capt. Lawrence Patterson and Lt. Hubert T. Sutton.

The ceremony was performed by the regimental chaplain of the 26th Cavalry. Following the reception which supplemented the wedding the bride and groom left to spend their honeymoon in Baguio.

McKINSTRY-WELLS.—Brig. Gen. Charles H. McKinstry, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Evelyn Salisbury Wells, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Horace L. Wells, of New Haven, Conn., were married October 25, 1924, in New Haven. General McKinstry's first wife died in Miami, Fla., in January, 1920. His home is in San Francisco.

WHEELER-STUART. The marriage of Miss Ruth Stuart to Mr. Alden Dodge Wheeler was solemnized on Wednesday, November 5, 1924, at the Chapel at Bishopstead, Wilmington, Del. The Right Reverend Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware, officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception at the apartment of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sidney Edwin Stuart, widow of the late Capt. Sidney Edwin Stuart, Ordnance Department, United States Army. Mrs. Wheeler is a granddaughter of the late Col. LaRhett L. Livingston, United States Army, and the sister of Maj. LaRhett L. Stuart, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps, and Mr. Sidney Edwin Stuart, of Boston. After December 1, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler will be at home at No. 16 Everett street, Newton Center, Mass.

BIRTHS

DEAN.—Lt. Frank H. Dean, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dean announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Rutherford, at Washington, D. C., on November 13, 1924.

BROOKE.—Lt. Col. George M. Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke announce the birth of a daughter, Rosemary, at the Station Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., on November 14, 1924.

DONOVAN.—Capt. Leo Donovan, U.S.A. and Mrs. Donovan announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Meacham, at Walter Reed General Hospital on October 28, 1924.

NORTON.—Lt. A. H. Norton, U.S.A. and Mrs. Norton announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Suzanne, at Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., on November 1, 1924.

HURT.—Lt. Chas. M. Hurt, Jr., U.S.A. and Mrs. Hurt announce the birth of a son, Chas. M. Hurt, 3rd, at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. on November 9, 1924.

HOLT.—Capt. Rhey T. Holt and Mrs. Holt announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, at San Antonio, Tex., on October 13, 1924.

HAMMES.—Lt. Comdr. B. B. Hammes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hammes announce the birth of twin sons, Elmore Martin and John Anthony, at War Memorial Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on November 1, 1924.

LEECH.—Lt. Paul H. Leech, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leech announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, at Letterman General Hospital on October 28, 1924.

MILTON.—Major Alexander M. Milton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Milton, announce the birth of a son at William Beaumont Hospital, Ft. Bliss, Texas, on November 8.

SHEA.—Lt. J. L. Shea, Third Field Artillery, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shea of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, at Louisville, Ky., on October 1, 1924.

SHIPP.—Comdr. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N. and Mrs. Shipp announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia, at the Coronado Hospital, Coronado, California, on October 18, 1924.

SCHMAHL.—Capt. Dana C. Schmahl, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schmahl announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Elena, at Hillcrest Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., on November 11, 1924.

STORY.—Mr. Austin C. Story and Mrs. Story announce the birth of a son at Chillicothe on Col. and Mrs. William Wallace and the twin sister of Henry Keeler Wallace.

THOMPSON.—Lt. E. B. Thompson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thompson announce the birth of a son, Robert Inman, at the Fort Saunders Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., on October 10, 1924.

OBITUARIES

ARMS.—Died at New London, Conn., November 17, 1924, in her 83d year, Grace Turner Arms, widow of the late Paymaster Frank H. Arms, U.S. Navy, mother of Rear Admiral F. T. Arms, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy, of the late wife of Capt. J. Johnston Cheatham, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy and of Guy Turner Arms, Esq., of New London, Conn., sister-in-law of Pay Clerk Theodore W. Arms, U.S. Navy, retired, and aunt of Capt. Theodore J. Arms, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy. Interment at Annapolis, Md., Thursday, November 20th, at 11 a.m.

BATDORF.—Ensign Thurman Charles Batdorf, U.S.N.R.F., died at Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., on October 18 of tubercular peritonitis. Funeral services were held in New Orleans and the deceased was buried in Metairie cemetery of that city.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Octavie M. Batdorf. Ensign Batdorf was born in Champaign County, Ohio, June 19, 1896, and enlisted in the U.S.N.R.F. January 11, 1918. He was given the provisional rank of ensign (D) in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve and he re-enrolled on the expiration of his four years' service on February 24, 1923.

CRALLE.—Died November 14, 1924, at Blackston, Va., George A. Crallé, brother of Col. G. Maury Crallé, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., and of Wilson H. Crallé of Pittsburgh, Pa., late Major, C.A.C., and uncle of Joseph M. Hurt of Richmond, Va., late Captain, Field Artillery; Lt. Samuel Hurt, U. S. Navy, and of Cadet Maury S. Crallé, U. S. Military Academy. Interment at Blackston, Va., November 16.

EDDY.—At Simsbury, Conn., November 17, 1924, Mr. John C. Eddy, father of Major Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C., U. S. Army.

HUNTER.—Died at Philadelphia, November 13, Mary Stockton, daughter of the late Medical Director Lewis Boudnot Hunter, U. S. Navy, and sister of Colonel C. H. Hunter, retired.

JONES.—At Hampton, Va., November 16, 1924, Mrs. Rosa Gilmour Martin Jones, mother of Mrs. Robert Stocker, and wife of Rear Adm. Robert Stocker, (C. C.) U.S.N.

MARMADUKE.—Capt. Henry H. Marmaduke, 82 years old, the only known survivor of the officers' personnel of the

historic Confederate iron-clad Merrimac and a resident of Washington for more than 40 years, died at his home, 1231 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C., on November 15.

Captain Marmaduke is survived by six nieces and a nephew—Mrs. Robert Cary of Sweet Spring, Mo.; Miss Lola Harwood of Missouri, and four other nieces, and Crawford Marmaduke of Seattle, Wash.

Captain Marmaduke probably was one of the most colorful personalities of Civil War days. He was aboard the Confederate battleship Virginia, afterward known as the Merrimac, when she steamed out of the Norfolk Navy Yard, March 8, 1862, with a crew of 375 officers and men, destined to mark the opening of a new era in the history of fighting ships. He was a midshipman then.

He participated as an officer of the Merrimac in the famous fight with the little Monitor, the Union's "cheese-box on a raft," at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, after the Merrimac had wreaked havoc among wooden vessels of the Union fleet.

In one of the previous battles with the U. S. S. Cumberland, Captain Marmaduke was wounded severely, but remained on board and commanded a gun crew in the fight with the Monitor.

Captain Marmaduke was a member of the well known family of Missouri of that name. His naval career began in 1858, when he was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri, but he resigned in 1861 to take service with the Confederate navy as midshipman on the McRae at New Orleans. He was in most of the major naval engagements of the Civil War from the attack upon the United States fleet at the Head of the Passes, Mississippi River, October 11, 1861, until the Winter of 1864, when he served on the Confederate ironclad Chicora.

He was with the naval battery on the James River in front of Richmond in 1865 and commanded a company in the naval brigade which was captured at the battle of Sailors Creek, Va., at the time of the fall of Richmond. Then he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison which faces the east front of the Capitol and later to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, from which he was paroled.

After the Civil War, Captain Marmaduke served for years in a position of trust with the Pullman Company at Atlanta, Ga., and later was employed in the Treasury, State and War departments, and the Bureau of American Republics, which latter position he resigned to command the Colombian gunboat Bogota, which he fitted out at San Francisco and took to Panama.

Resigning from the Colombian service he returned to Washington, D. C., and became agent for the collection of Confederate records in the office of naval records.

MOORE.—John J., beloved husband of Rose O'Donnell Moore, and father of Mrs. Marvin G. Richeson, Fort McPherson, Georgia, Mrs. Francis H. A. McKeon, Fort Jay, New York; Mrs. William Herron, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Madeline Moore, died suddenly, October 11th, 1924, at Brooklyn, New York, age 67 years. Interment Calvary Cemetery, October 13, 1924. Funeral from home of daughter, Mrs. Wm. Herron, 417 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PICKERT.—Mrs. Mac Pickert, wife of Colonel Pickert, Mich. N. G., died at her home in Detroit, on August 28. A few days prior to her death, she was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered to the ladies of the regiment by the officers of the 182d F.A., Michigan National Guard, of which her husband was a commander.

On this occasion Colonel Pickert in paying a tribute to his wife, said, "I wish to take this opportunity of saying to you that in my military experience, if I had not had the loyal support, co-operation, and perfect understanding of my wife who sits here by my side, I could never have continued and reached the rank that I now hold. I am very proud and glad of the chance to make this fact known publicly."

WILSON.—Mrs. B. Wilson, 93, mother of Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, died at Camden, N. J., on November 9.

DEATH NOTICE

Death of Rose V. Gallacosse, in her 90th year at her residence, 240 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island. Widow of Alfred Gallacosse, retired Sergeant. Civil War, formerly stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and also at Governor's Island.

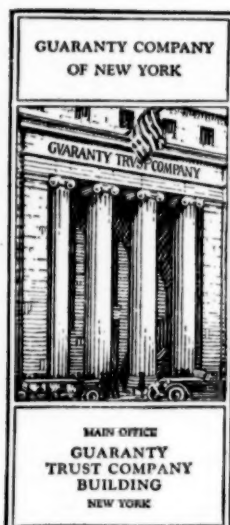
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MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

ARMY-NAVY CLUB OF FLORIDA

The Army and Navy Country Club of Florida. Captain F. A. Lewis, U. S. Coast Guard, (ret.), a member of the class of 1886, U. S. Naval Academy, has arrived at Fort George and taken over the duties of resident manager of the Club. Mrs. Lewis will follow within a week or two.

Captain Lewis and Mr. C. L. Bean of New York have formed the Club Mess, which is run similarly to the ward room mess on board a Naval vessel. The Club house is being gotten in readiness for the members who are coming to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Chamberlain of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., have made reservations for December first. Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Cofer and Miss Lucy Channey of Englewood, N. J., are expected early in January.

Among the recent admissions to membership in the club are Mr. Alfred I. du Pont, Mr. Emert du Pont, Mr. Jas. A. Stillman and Mr. John Miller Masury.

These yachtsmen are interested in establishing a yachting base under the Club's management. The strategic location and natural facilities possessed by the Club for such a base are unsurpassed in Florida.

The proposed yachting base will serve the same purpose for yachts operating in Florida waters as an advanced base does for vessels of the U. S. fleet when engaged in operations at a distance from their home ports.

It is expected to fill a long felt want of yachtsmen who visit Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont visited the Club during the past week and inspected the proposed site for the base.

SOJOURNERS CLUB

On November 17th a charter was granted by National Headquarters to Los Angeles Chapter No. 20. Charter contained the following twenty eligible members:

Lt. Col. Herbert J. Simon, Inf.-O.R.C.; Lt. Col. O. C. Wyman, Q.M., O.R.C.; Lt. Col. R. P. Tisdale, A.S., O.R.C.; Col. F. D. Webster, U.S.A., Retd.; Col. F. D. Wickham, U.S.A.; Major Leslie

G. Bryant, Inf.-O.R.C.; Col. Arthur Williams, U.S.A., Retd.; Col. Perry W. Weidner, S.S., O.R.C.; Lt. Col. LeRoy D. Smith, Inf.-O.R.C.; 1st Lt. Russel Ingram, Q.M., O.R.C.; 1st Lt. C. E. Cronkite, Sig.-O.R.C.; Lt. Col. R. I. Follmer, A.G., O.R.C.; 1st Lt. E. Snapper Ingram, Q.M., O.R.C.; Capt. Chas. L. Bogue, F.A., O.R.C.; 2nd Lt. H. W. McGee, Eng.-O.R.C.; 1st Lt. Wm. C. Brewer, Q.M., O.R.C.; 1st Lt. C. S. Hunter, Q.M., O.R.C.; 1st Lt. L. S. Reeves, M.T., O.R.C.; Lt. Col. Geo. Chase, Finance R.C.; and Lt. Comdr. Ray W. Clark, U.S.N.R.

All eligible members should communicate with Lt. Col. Herbert J. Simon, who can be reached at 3742 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. He is also president of the Los Angeles Chapter of Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

M. O. L. U. S.

A Stated Meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the District of Columbia was held at "The New Willard," Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., on Wednesday, November 5, 1924, at 8 o'clock P. M. November, 1864, marked the beginning of the last winter of the War of the Rebellion. Atlanta had fallen, but Nashville had not been taken and the contending forces faced each other before Richmond.

A dozen of our Original Companions told us in five-minute talks just where they were and just what they were doing "Sixty years ago tonight."

The following Application for Membership was acted upon and applicant elected:

For Hereditary Companion: By Inheritance from Deceased Original Companion; Lt. Col. Jacob Miller Kenyon, Officers' Reserve Corps, Washington, D. C. Captain, Military Intelligence Division General Staff U. S. Army, September 3, 1918; honorably discharged, March 8, 1919. Capt. Quartermasters' Corps, O.R.C., March 25, 1920; Maj. April 27, 1920; Maj. Military Intelligence Division, April 27, 1921; Lt.-Col., July 13, 1923. Recommended by Companions Charles L. Frailey, Charles F. Humphrey, and Grahame H. Powell.

THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 10 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., will bring the information desired.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not guarantee their correctness.

[Owing to the Thanksgiving holiday the Digest was not received before the paper went to press. It will be printed in the next issue.—Editor.]

PROMOTION STATUS

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

Promotions and Vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) Since November 19, 1924

Last promotion to grade of Colonel—Osman Latrobe, Cav., No. 18 on page 147 (July Army List and Directory.)

Vacancies—None.

Senior Lt. Col.—Orval P. Townsend, Inf.

Last promotion to grade of Lt. Col.—James F. Bell, Eng., No. 598 on page 149.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Major—Gilbert H. Stewart, Ord. Dept.

Last promotion to grade of Major—Richmond T. Gibson, C.A.C., No. 2336 on page 155.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Captain—Edward C. McGuire, Cav.

Last promotion to grade of Captain—Michael J. Byrne, Inf., No. 6793 on page 171.

Vacancies—None.

Senior 1st Lt.—William G. Muller, Inf., No. 6794.

Last promotion to grade of 1st Lt.—Lester F. Watson, Q.M.C., No. 8501 on page 177.

Vacancies—None.

Senior 2nd Lt.—William E. Vecqueray, Q.M.C.

Vacancies in grade of 2nd Lt.—126.

MARINE CORPS OFFICERS

November 19, 1924

Commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. F. E. Evans
Lt. Col. J. J. Meade
Maj. D. L. S. Brewster
Capt. L. B. Reagan
1st Lt. F. S. Chappelle

Col. C. R. Taylor
Lt. Col. Harry O. Smith
Maj. Wm. C. MacCrae
Capt. John B. Wilson
1st Lt. John M. Greer

JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY

November 19, 1924

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line.	Medical Corps.
R. Adm. A. L. Willard	R. Adm. M. D. McCormick
Capt. H. A. Baldrige	Capt. J. A. Murphy
Cdr. P. N. L. Bellinger	Cdr. G. S. Hathaway
Lt. Cdr. W. G. Harrill	Lt. Cdr. E. A. Brown

Dental Corps.	Construction Corps.
Lt. Cdr. R. C. Green	Rear Adm. R. Stocker
	Capt. E. S. Land
	Cdr. G. Fulton
	Lt. Cdr. F. M. Earle

Supply Corps.	Civil Engineer Corps.
R. Adm. F. T. Arms	Rear Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. C. W. Ellason	Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. B. Mayer	Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. G. C. Simmons	Lt. Cdr. P. J. Searles

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY

In accordance with the By-Laws of the Navy Relief Society notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in Room 1047 Navy Department, Washington, D. C. on Thursday the fifth day of February, 1925 at 10.30 o'clock.

"Persons attending the Annual Meeting of the Society to represent Auxiliaries on shore, Battalions or other divisions of the Fleet must present their credentials authorizing them to do so."

"The Election of Managers will take place at the Annual Meeting of the Society in February" when the following vacancies will be filled: Five for a period of three years to replace those whose terms of office expire this year and one to fill the unexpired term of one year; Admiral Cowle, resigned.

The terms of office of the following Managers expire this year: Admiral Stockton, Admiral Griffin, Captain Fairfield, Captain Scott (Ch.C.) and Mrs. Robert Giles. (Admiral Stockton died in June.)

The Nominating Committee which was duly appointed by the President in accordance with the By-Laws submits the following names for consideration, being two for every vacancy as required by the said By-Laws.

Rear Admiral H. I. Cone, retired; Captain E. H. Campbell; Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, retired; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, retired; Captain A. P. Fairfield; Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson (M.C.) Captain E. W. Scott (Ch.C.); Chief Gunner George Bradley; Mrs. Robert Giles, Mrs. T. N. Wood, Mrs. William MacDougall; Captain Dudley W. Knox, retired.

Candidates are not limited to those whose names are herewith submitted by the Nominating Committee but all Candidates voted on must be "available for attending monthly meetings of the Board in Washington."

M. AND N. O. W. W.

The New York Society Military and Naval Officers World War will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at the Union League Club, No. 1 East 39th street, on Friday evening, December 5, at 8.30 P. M.

Major General Robert Lee Bullard and Rear Adm. Charles P. Plunkett, as well as Gov. Chas. S. Whitman, will make addresses.

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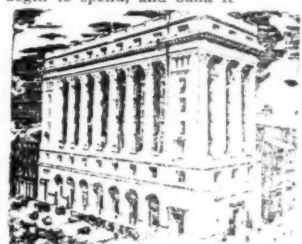
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Name

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UPHEAVAL IN EGYPT CAUSES MUCH CONCERN

[Continued from Page 1581.]

Self. Russia's means of overland communication were steadily increasing, with consequent ability to exert in Asia more readily and quickly her immense land power. Germany, besides being the strongest military power on land, had rapidly reached the position of probably second place at sea. She possessed a strong naval base at Tsingtao, but a short distance from Japan. She was steadily increasing her influence in the extreme Orient. Great Britain was the greatest sea power on earth, with bases all over the world, one of them, Weihaiwei, being but a short distance from Japan. France was a sea power of first magnitude, with bases in Indo-China. The United States was a sea power of the first magnitude, her fleet being approximately equal to that of Germany, and considerably superior to that of Japan.

Today Russia is so disorganized in every respect that she can exert no military power whatsoever insofar as Japan is concerned. Germany's fleet is destroyed, her bases on the China coast gone, her army reduced to a skeleton and her interests in the Orient practically nil. Through the mere fact that during the war France put all her available resources into her army, her fleet has so fallen behind that its strength is far below that of Japan's. Instead of being able to operate offensively from Indo-China, her problem today is how to protect Indo-China against possible attack.

Great Britain's fleet, relative to that of Japan's, has shrunk appreciably, although still stronger. The many drains on her resources resulting from the war have left her in the position where the strictest economy is essential, thus making any offensive action in the Orient virtually impossible.

The choice of Singapore as a naval base for the Orient shows that she is primarily on the defensive in that part of the world. The treaties emanating from the Washington Arms Conference, by their favorable terms to Japan, greatly increased the ratio of the strength of her fleet to that of the United States. At the same time, due to the terms with respect to bases, the United States not only has abandoned any opportunity to act offensively in the Western Pacific, but finds herself on the defensive in the Eastern Pacific, that is, on her own coast.

DENVER FOR DEFENSE

THE Denver Chamber of Commerce recently passed the following resolution: "Resolved that the Chamber of Commerce petition our Representatives for this State, and those from other States, to initiate and support any suitable bill which will remedy the defect as now apparently exists."

SEC'Y WEEKS ACCEPTS BATTLE MONUMENT PLANS

SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS accepted recommendations November 21 made by the Battle Monuments Commission headed by General Pershing, for the erection of stone crosses over the graves of American soldiers in France. The approved designs call for the expenditure of \$548,550, and specify that the new markers follow the design of the wooden crosses now being used. The graves of soldiers of the Jewish faith will be distinguished by a star. Regulations of the commission provide that there shall be no variation in the types of headstones officially adopted for use in the American military cemeteries abroad.

It has been further decided that a chapel or memorial hall "of a religious but non-sectarian character" should be erected at each of the eight American military cemeteries in Europe. In each chapel suitable markers will be placed commemorating services rendered by American troops buried in the cemeteries, and memorials also will recall the services of those who "remain missing in action."

Legislation will be asked when Congress convenes to provide for the care of monuments already erected or approved for future erection in France by the Battle Monuments Association. The commission approved memorials already placed in France by Missouri and Tennessee, and by veteran associations of the first, third and fourth divisions. At the same time the commission disapproved, or declined to accept responsibility for small monuments already erected in France by the first, second, fifth, twenty-seventh and thirty-seventh divisions and the Fifth Army Corps organizations. In the latter cases the commission's own plans call for the erection of monuments for the commemoration of the engagements.

WASHINGTON RESERVE OFFICERS TO HOLD BALL

THE first annual ball of the 343d Engineers, which will be held at the City Club, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1924.

The only reserve band in the Third Corps Area is located in Washington, D. C., and while it is assigned to the 343d Engineers, it is desired that all Reserve officers in the area consider it their band, and assist in preparing it to function in public activities of the Reserve organizations.

Any proceeds from the ball will be used principally for the instruction and training of the Reserve band to a degree of perfection in music comparable with first-class military bands so that its future will be a credit to its sponsor, Gen. John J. Pershing, and that its activities and success will prove an incentive for the organization of additional Reserve bands.

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VANCOUVER BARRACKS

Washington, October 24.

Mayor and Mrs. Baker of Portland and several others were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn at luncheon while awaiting the arrival of the World Filers recently.

Col. and Mrs. Willey Howell honored Col. Thomas M. Anderson with a delightful dinner party preceding the officers' hop recently. Maj. and Mrs. A. E. Sawkins and Lt. and Mrs. Ed. Sebree were also present.

Honoring Mrs. M. E. Sebree, Lieutenant Sebree's mother, who is spending a few weeks at the Barracks, Mrs. Ed. V. Sebree gave a tea recently. About seventy-five called to meet Mrs. Sebree. Many smart affairs are being planned in her honor.

Mrs. Willey Howell complimented Mrs. M. E. Sebree Thursday with a bridge luncheon at 1 o'clock. Places were arranged for Mrs. Ed. Sebree, Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mrs. E. Boyle, Mrs. W. F. Browder, Mrs. R. Lussier, Mrs. G. W. Skinner, Mrs. T. M. Knox and the guest of honor.

In honor of Mrs. Chas. A. Hart who is leaving shortly for Idaho with Lieutenant Hart, Mrs. Ed. Sebree gave a bridge party on October 22.

Lt. and Mrs. Louis Norman entertained for Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Hart on October 22.

Maj. and Mrs. A. E. Sawkins gave a delightful dinner and theatre party in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Charles Hart on October 21.

Col. and Mrs. Willey Howell entertained Maj. and Mrs. Robt. Williams, Maj. and Mrs. Geo. Donaldson and Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Young at dinner on October 31.

Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn honored Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Smith, Major and Mrs. Carlyle Whiting and Maj. and Mrs. John Bubb with a dinner and bridge party on October 23.

Mrs. W. S. Smith gave a bridge party in her attractive quarters on October 17.

Lt. and Mrs. A. P. Kitson and Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Hazeltine entertained at a venison dinner at Service Club No. 1 on October 17. Seventy-five invitations were issued for the affair which was greatly enjoyed.

The Club was uniquely decorated to represent a miniature camp with tent and camp fire in the foreground surrounded by a forest of fir trees. Near the camp being pelts of various wild animals. In one corner was a corn and pumpkin field with pheasants and grouse.

The table in the form of an open "L" was unusually decorated with candles, small logs forming the candelabra, autumn leaves, cedar boughs and pumpkins filled with fruit.

After dinner while the tables were being removed, several officers favored the guests with several musical numbers. The evening was spent in dancing and playing bridge and mah jongg.

Maj. and Mrs. A. E. Sawkins were hosts at a dinner party for twelve on October 17.

FORT McPHERSON

Georgia, November 7.

Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks entertained General O'Ryan, of New York, at his quarters in Fort McPherson when he invited the members of the 4th Corps Area and the senior officers of the 22d Infantry to meet him.

Those invited were Maj. Gen. W. H. Johnston, Brig. Gen. Edwin Winans, Col. Dwight W. Ryther, Col. T. W. Darrah, Col. Gray Zalinski, Col. Earl D'A. Pearce, Col. William J. Kendrick, Col. W. H. Patterson, Col. H. S. Wagner, Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Col. E. E. Haskell, Col. H. A. Webber, Col. M. S. Jarvis, Col. Robert Peck, Col. A. E. Williams, Col. Frank Rowell, Col. Charles Danforth, Col. Edgar T. Conley, Col. Hugh Parker, and Capt. Otto G. Trunk.

Miss N. C. Pepper, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. K. L. Pepper, is very ill at the hospital at Fort McPherson.

ENGINEER SCHOOL

Fort Humphreys, Va., October 25.

Capt. and Mrs. Hoge entertained at a bridge dinner October 1 for Colonel and Mrs. Burgess, Major and Mrs. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Weart, Captain and Mrs. Snow and Captain and Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. Clay Anderson entertained at a four-table bridge party on Tuesday afternoon.

General and Mrs. Helmick were visitors on the post on October 8. Mrs. Helmick attended the meeting of the Fort Humphreys Guild and gave an interesting talk on the work of the Army and Navy League.

Major and Mrs. Weart and Captain and Mrs. Snow were hosts on Wednesday and Thursday at a farewell dinner honoring Colonel and Mrs. Burgess.

General and Mrs. Jadwin and Colonel Cheney were guests at the hop given on October 10 as a farewell to Colonel and Mrs. Burgess.

Captain and Mrs. Heavey were dinner hosts preceding the hop. Their guests were Colonel and Mrs. Burgess, Colonel Hall, Major and Mrs. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Conklin, Captain and Mrs. Snow, Captain and Mrs. Weaver, Captain and Mrs. Wyman, Captain and Mrs. Anderson, Captain Clark, Mrs. Melcher and Mrs. Von Schmeling.

The Guild bridge party on Friday was very successful. Mrs. Carey Brown, Mrs. Heavey and Mrs. Arthur Brown donated articles to be raffled. Mrs. Anderson donated the prize for the highest score.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Clatterbas entertained at supper preceding the hop. Their guests were Captain and Mrs. Brown, Captain Bass, Lieutenant and Mrs. Troland, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hardy, Lieutenant and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lock, Lieutenant and Mrs. Green, Lieutenant and Mrs. Moreland, Lieutenant and Mrs. Stratton, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bauer, Lieutenant and Mrs.

Hill, Lieutenant and Mrs. Des Isles, Lieutenant and Mrs. Trudeau, Lieutenant Garges, Lieutenant Bingham and Miss Metz.

Captain and Mrs. Hoge were hosts at a buffet supper preceding the Bridge Club. Captain Hoge and Mrs. Clatterbas were hosts at the Bridge Club on Monday.

Captain and Mrs. Hammond had Major and Mrs. Conklin, Captain and Mrs. Weaver, Captain Bass and Mrs. Moreland as dinner guests before the Bridge Club.

Mrs. Fleming entertained a number of the post people at tea on Monday. Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. Thomas poured tea.

CAMP STOTSENBURG

P. I., October 16.

Captain and Mrs. Mott Ramsey entertained the Medical Bridge Club recently. Honors at bridge were taken by Mrs. Harsh and Major Lovewell. At the conclusion of the play a delicious dutch lunch was served.

Those present were: Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Tefft, Major and Mrs. Oscar P. Snyder, Major and Mrs. Charles H. Lovewell, Captain and Mrs. Otis W. Little, Captain and Mrs. Forrest R. Harsh, Captain and Mrs. Ernest J. Steves, Miss Grace Hill, Miss Sarah Barnhart, Miss Nichols, Captain Woolston.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph I. Lambert were hosts at dinner for the following guests: Lt. and Mrs. Tom B. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. Gilman C. Mudgett, Lt. and Mrs. Wilbert E. Shallene. After dinner cards was the diversion, honors at which were taken by Mrs. Mudgett and Lt. Miller.

Mrs. Wilbert E. Shallene entertained at bridge. Those playing were: Mrs. Thomas A. Roberts, Jr., Mrs. Joseph I. Lambert, Mrs. Tom B. Miller, Mrs. Gilman C. Mudgett, Mrs. Herbert A. Myers, Mrs. Herbert E. Featherstone.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard C. Okie were hosts at a bridge party. Prizes were won by Lt. and Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Shallene and Lt. Miller. Those present were: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alvan C. Gillem, Maj. and Mrs. John A. Considine, Capt. and Mrs. Otis W. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander B. MacNabb, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert E. Featherstone, Lt. and Mrs. Tom B. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph I. Lambert, Lt. and Mrs. Wilbert E. Shallene, Lt. and Mrs. Vaughan M. Cannon.

Mrs. Mott Ramsey entertained the 24th Field Artillery Bridge Club, the guests included playing were: Mrs. James P. Robinson, Mrs. Wilfred J. Stokes, Mrs. Charles R. Hall, Mrs. Julius T. Berry, Mrs. Leonard H. Fraser, Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther, Mrs. Stephen E. Bullock, Mrs. Francis O. Wood, Mrs. Edward T. Eneboe, Mrs. Ernest J. Barco, Mrs. Harry L. Watts, Mrs. Ernest J. Steves.

Miss Grace Hill entertained at bridge for the following guests: Mrs. Harry Lat. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Wilfred J. Stokes, Mrs. William H. Tefft, Mrs. Eugene G. Reinartz, Mrs. Oscar P. Snyder, Mrs. Ernest J. Steves, Mrs. Paul L. Williams, Mrs. Earl H. DeFord, Mrs. Mott Ramsey, Miss Polly Chambers, Miss Sarah Barnhart, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Charles F. Gracer and Mrs. Leslie M. Skerry came in for tea. Handsome prizes were won by Mrs. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Ramsey.

Lt. and Mrs. Wilbert E. Shallene were hosts at dinner recently for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alvan C. Gillem, Capt. and Mrs. Otis W. Little and Lt. and Mrs. Alan L. Fulton.

Capt. and Mrs. Mott Ramsey entertained at dinner for Capt. Russell C. Snyder and Capt. John J. Atkinson.

Lt. and Mrs. Stephen E. Bullock were hosts at dinner recently. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Herbert A. Myers, Lt. and Mrs. Edward O. Hopkins, Lt. and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther, Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Schick.

Capt. and Mrs. Leonard H. Fraser entertained at a bridge dinner. Honors at bridge were taken by Mrs. Robinson, Miss Glass, Captain Barco and Lt. Lanagan. Other guests included: Lt. Col. and Mrs. James P. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest T. Barco, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Partridge, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Norton E. Wood, Lt. and Mrs. Julius T. Berry, Lt. and Mrs. William M. Lanagan, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Roberts, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. William Bartlett, Lt. and Mrs. Harry L. Watts, Lt. and Mrs. Wray B. Avera, Miss Tessie Glass, Lt. Edward M. Edmonson.

CANAL ZONE NOTES

Canal Zone, October 16.

Capt. Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin entertained at dinner on October 1, complimenting Col. and Mrs. Baker. Their other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Fiske, Lt. Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Knight, Miss Hawke, Comdr. Mayo, Capt. Kurtz.

Capt. and Mrs. Morris were dinner hosts on October 1st for Maj. and Mrs. Whitten, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner, Lt. and Mrs. Gardyne, Lilley, Mahoney. The party attended the reception at the Union Club given in honor of Pres. Chiari, Panama's new president.

Mrs. Gray, Jr., entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Tykile Naylor, the house guest of Miss Mary Pence, on October 1st. The guests included Mrs. Hillenkoetter, Dunn, Thibault, Misses Woodruff, Geary, Pence, Dunn, Kathleen and Frances Dwyer, Hamilton, Jeffers.

Col. and Mrs. Pyles were dinner hosts on October 1st for Col. and Mrs. Morris, Chamberlain, Brooke, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Col. Heavey.

Mrs. Thomas, Comdr., sailed for the States on October 1st where she will spend several weeks visiting relatives in Mississippi.

Lt. and Mrs. Searing, Ft. Clayton, entertained at a mah-jongg dinner on October 7th for Capt. and Mrs. Kent, Wadden, Andrea.

Col. and Mrs. Brooke returned from leave on the ship, Panama, arriving on October 2nd. They spent their vacation in Maine and in Washington.

Miss Tykile Naylor, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Naylor, after a visit of several weeks with Miss Mary Pence, accompanied her parents to China, Col. Naylor's new station.

Gen. Lassiter entertained at dinner on October 2nd for Col. and Mrs. Jones, Totten, Woodruff.

Col. Walker, who has been Engineer of Maintenance of the Panama Canal, has been formally appointed by President Coolidge the Governor of the Panama Canal, relieving Gov. Morrow.

The regular monthly hop of Ft. Clayton was held at the Century Club on October 3rd with Gen. Lassiter, Col. Heavey, and Maj. and Mrs. Davidson in the receiving line.

Maj. and Mrs. Whitten entertained at a before-the-hop dinner on October 3rd for Gen. Lassiter, Col. Heavey, Maj. and Mrs. Dyer, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Skinner, Mrs. Dilts, Lt. Harrell.

Lt. and Mrs. McCrystal were hosts at a hop-supper on October 3rd for Capt. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Lt. and Mrs. Mahoney.

Capt. and Mrs. Wadden entertained Maj. and Mrs. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond at dinner on October 3rd.

Mrs. Ashbrook was hostess at a bridge luncheon on October 3rd for Mrs. Irwin, Jeffers, Seymour.

Capt. and Mrs. Enckhausen celebrated their fourth wedding anniversary on October 4th. The dinner guests were Lt. and Mrs. Lewis, Gardyne, Lilley. The party attended the dance at the Century Club.

Ma. and Mrs. Butler entertained at bridge dinner on October 4th for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. Peters, Low.

Comdr. Mayo and Lt. and Mrs. Hillenkoetter entertained at dinner on October 5th for Comdr. and Mrs. Perales of the Almirante Grau and Capt. Vincas. The party attended the dance at the Union Club.

Mrs. Rigby returned from Costa Rica on the Uta on October 5th after putting her daughter, Carol, in school there.

A week-end party to Morro Island on October 4th was composed of Comdr. and Mrs. Manly, Comdr. and Mrs. Collins, Col. and Mrs. Tracy, Dwyer, Totten, Mrs. Jeffers, Maj. Harrington, Dr. and Mrs. Old, Mr. Howell.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

California, October 10.

Major and Mrs. Delos Emmons, A.S., had the distinction of being the first to entertain the round-the-world flyers when they arrived at Crissy Field.

Their guests at luncheon included Lt. Lowell Smith, Lt. Leigh Wade, Lt. Erik Nelson, Lt. John Harding, Jr., Lt. Henry Ogden and Lt. Leslie Arnold, and Col. and Mrs. Frank Lalme, Captain Wright, Miss Dorothy Sweeney, Mrs. Morton McKine, Mrs. Warder Crovel and others.

In the evening Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Wade and Lieutenant Nelson were honor guests at a dinner dance at the St. Francis Hotel.

Major and Mrs. Harry Jordon entertained at a dinner on September 18 for Colonel and Mrs. Lincoln, Colonel and Mrs. Kelly, Colonel and Mrs. Shinkle, Major and Mrs. Carter and Major and Mrs. Magruder.

Lieutenant and Mrs. La Rue entertained at a supper on September 18 for Lieutenant and Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Buck, Miss Lorraine Boyd, Miss Dorothy Ferguson, Miss Marion Haretey, Miss Gene Ferber, Lieutenants Dulaney, Leone, Hurd, Ladiman, McCarthy, Thompson, Ensigns Dibiail and Darron.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul Logan entertained at dinner for Captain and Mrs. Ferguson, Captain and Mrs. Gale, Lieutenant and Mrs. Greene, Capt. Lauren La Rue and Mr. Gale.

Maj. and Mrs. David Cowles have left Presidio for Los Angeles, where Major Cowles will be on duty with National Guard.

Maj. and Mrs. James A. Dorst have arrived at the Presidio from West Point. Mrs. Dorst was the guest of honor at a tea given by Miss Margaret Jackson on October 1.

On October 3, Colonel and Mrs. Lincoln and Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Coburn entertained over three hundred guests at a dance at the Officers Club. Assisting at the supper table were Mesdames Jere Baxter, Ernest Carr, Leon Truchi and Paul Logan.

Colonel and Mrs. Solmyer entertained at a dinner before the dance for Colonel and Mrs. Hall, Colonel and Mrs. Cobone, Colonel and Mrs. Shepherd and Colonel and Mrs. Steger.

Major and Mrs. Terry's guests at dinner before the dance included, Misses Elizabeth Munson, Frances Stokes and Yvonne Sahli; Lieutenants Reis Ryland, Robert Dulaney, Oscar Beale and Mrs. Frank Holbrook.

Colonel and Mrs. Nelson's guests at supper before the dance were Major and Mrs. Baxter, Captain and Mrs. Beck, Captain and Mrs. Minnyrode, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy, Misses Aria Bradbury, Sarah Stevenson and Hazel Nelson; Major Cummings, Captain Hunt, Mr. Roy Holbrook and Bill Nelson.

The opening bridge tea at the Presidio Club was given on October 2, with Mrs. Owen Seamon as hostess. Assisting Mrs. Seamon were Mesdames Lincoln, Yates, Morrow, Chambers, Harry Jordan and Rust. Among those who entertained guest were Mrs. Seamon, Mrs. Beeson, Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Cauly and Mrs. Percy Bishop. Colonel and Mrs. James Kennedy gave a dinner for Colonel and Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe of Manila. Their other guests being Colonel and Mrs. Shepherd, Major and Mrs. Shields and Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD

Virginia, November 11.

A most impressive Memorial Services were held Sunday afternoon in the Armory by Norfolk Post, 392, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in the presence of a large audience. Lt. Carlton Penn, State vice-commander, delivered the memorial address on the topic "The Charge of the Deathless Dead."

Comdr. J. Carl Peck opened the services, which were conducted by the chaplain, Maury Boykin. Several ministers took part, the Wesleyan Quartette of Park Place Methodist church sang and the band from the Naval Training Station rendered several selections. Taps was sounded by Sgt. George Hall. Tribute was paid to Woodrow Wilson. On the altar 14 candles were burning and the official insignia of the order, the Cross of Malta, was also on the shrine. The official memorial ritual was used.

Today all Norfolk and the surrounding country is doing its best to celebrate Armistice Day. The parade, consisting of Regulars from Fort Monroe, with their band, sailors and the band from the Naval Base, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Women's Post 118, American Legion and Post 36, their Auxiliaries, Confederate Veterans, and hundreds of others, wended its way slowly to City Park, where a flag was raised on the new pole and a bronze memorial tablet unveiled by the American Legion, Post 36, to the American heroes of this vicinity in the World War. After the addresses were made, the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues fired a salute.

Last evening the Victory Ball was given in Ghent Club and was a great success.

Among the dancers at the Country Club Saturday evening were: Lt. and Mrs. Philip L. Roy Haynes, Comdr. and Mrs. A. E. Montgomery, Mrs. Malcolm Gossett, Lt. and Mesdames S. G. Ginder and S. LaHache; Misses Anne Ramsay, Eleanor Traut, Alice Webster and Fannie Waller; Lts. Myron Baker and William Fitzgerald.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin and little daughter have arrived from Boston and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, West-over Ave.

Miss Mary Carrington Galt entertained at an afternoon tea Tuesday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hugh Blair Grisby Galt, at her home on Westover Ave. Miss Galt, Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Alfred Zimmernann (formerly Miss Susie Galt) received and punch was served by Mrs. George McBlair, of New York, and Mrs. J. F. S. Norris of Yorktown, Va.

Assisting in the dining room were: Mesdames B. P. and J. W. Eggleston, H. W. Walker, L. A. Davidson, J. M. Williams, Jr., R. B. Spinda, Jr., J. W. Robertson, of Charlotte, N. C.; Chester Prince, John McRoberts, of Lancaster, Ky.; Miss May Baker and Elizabeth Bowden.

Miss Christine Niemeyer entertained Wednesday afternoon at a box party at the Academy of Music to witness "Little Jessie James" in honor of Miss Margaret Mahoney whose marriage to Lt. Raymond Dorsey Edwards, U.S.N., takes place to day.

In addition to Miss Mahoney other guests were: Mrs. Milo Dodd, Misses Katherine and Mariot Mahoney, Azulah Walker and Juliet and Rebecca Jordan.

Mrs. Walter Bruce entertained at a card party for Miss Mahoney at her home, West Park View, Portsmouth, Wednesday.

Other guests included Mesdames Burton, Bait, Dodd, Beaton; Misses Katherine, Marion and Anne Mahoney, Juliet and Rebecca Jordan, Christine Niemeyer, Azulah Walker, Margaret Holden and Catherine Guthrie.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis has returned to her home, Marine Barracks, after a short stay in New York.

Chaplain and Mrs. John B. Frazer have been on a motor trip to their country home, "Kinloch," Albemarle County, Va.

Lt. E. A. Foote has reported at the Naval Base (from the Virgin Islands) for duty as Provost Marshal of the Training Station.

Officers who have recently reported on this station are: En. C. A. Dodge, from the U.S.S. Jason; Ens. C. F. Hooper, J. F. Johannessen and C. A. Utah, to duty as instructors in the Naval Academy preparatory class.

Chaplain Huske has returned to the Base from leave spent in North Carolina.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis entertained at dinner at their home, Marine Barracks, Friday evening, for Miss Katherine Ziegemeier, of Cincinnati, who is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Ad. and Mrs. Ziegemeier, Navy Yard. Covers were laid for Miss Ziegemeier, Lt. and Mrs. C. R. B. Anderson, Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Greer, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Walker and Lt. J. G. Crommelin, Jr.

Mrs. C. R. B. Anderson was hostess Tuesday afternoon at her home, Navy Yard at a bridge party for her mother, Mrs. John Todd Grimsley, of Washington. Other guests included: Mesdames J. M. Greer, Erskine Seay, J. R. Ashe, of Washington; F. H. Towner, Walter Dowd, L. E. Fagan, C. J. Conroy, C. H. Yost, A. D. Cooley, H. V. Hughes, R. W. Hungerford, J. D. Waller; Misses Kline, Helen Towner and Katherine Ziegemeier, of Cincinnati. Later, Mesdames Henry J. Ziegemeier and H. C. Davis called for tea.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. P. Hodapp, accompanied by Mrs. Hodapp's mother, Mrs. Charles I. Marsh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been their guest, left Sunday to spend some time in Washington and New York.

Lt. and Mrs. T. E. Conrad who have been the guests of Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Luce, Naval Base, have sailed for Haiti.

Lt. Comdr. Luther Sheldon, Jr., who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Sheldon, Sherwood Apartments, has returned to Washington. He has recently been appointed editor of the Naval Medical Bulletin, with headquarters in Washington.

Lt. and Mrs. S. M. Ginder entertained at the Country Club at dinner preceding the Saturday evening dance, for Lt. and Mrs. S. LaHache, Mrs. J. M. Field and Lts. W. W. Smith and Capt. Glover.

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RETIRED SERGEANT desiring R.O.T.C. duty; communicate with the Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, College of the City of New York, 140th Street and Convent Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

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POSTS AND STATIONS**FORT SLOCUM**

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6.

On Halloween evening all officers and ladies of the post and their guests assembled at the Officers' Club for a halloween party. The ballroom was attractively decorated. All the couples marched in a grand march and were given paper head gear. The music caught the spirit and made the contribution which is indispensable to good dancing—good music. In the fortune teller's booth Mrs. Donald Henley and Mrs. Alfred T. Wright alternated as Gypsy fortune tellers. Capt. Thomas R. Gibson conducted the old "Paul Jones" and later Lt. Vincent P. O'Reilly introduced a novel elimination dance.

A number of officers entertained off-post guests for this party and the week-end. Lt. and Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Jr., entertained Capt. and Mrs. Metcalfe Reed during the evening of the dance; they had as their guest, also, Miss Marjorie Passmore, of Philadelphia, who is still here.

Lt. Frederick E. Phillips entertained his fiancée, Miss Arline Johnson, and her brother, and Miss Frances Kelly, of Pelham.

Miss Aline Knowles brought a week-end group, Mr. Edwin D. Hurr, of Newark, N. J.; Mr. H. W. McDonald, of Jersey City, and Miss Margaret Montgomery of the Canal Zone.

Lt. Austin F. Gilmartin entertained his brother, Mr. Rex Gilmartin and his friend Miss Boyd, of New York City.

Mrs. Leonora Wright and Mr. Paul Wright, mother and brother of Capt. Alfred T. Wright, were week-end guests of Captain and Mrs. Wright. The latter have just moved into new quarters on the post.

Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell, mother of Lt. G. Arthur Hadsell, arrived on the post about a week ago. Mrs. Hadsell and Lt. Hadsell have recently returned from abroad where they spent the summer in an extended motor trip through France, Italy, and Switzerland, and England and Scotland. The few weeks just before coming here Mrs. Hadsell spent in Garden City, N. Y. visiting a sister there.

FORT SCREVEN

GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 10.

Capt. Frank R. Schucker and Capt. George W. Clover 8th Infantry, were guests of Mr. Guy Lavender, manager of the Savannah Hotel, Savannah, Ga., on a deer hunt, on November 1. The party of 10 hunters brought down four fine specimens in five hours' hunting.

The hunt was conducted on Wilmington Island, five miles from Fort Screven. Dogs were used to start the drive and the hunters took advantage of the few fleeing targets offered.

Lt. Walter J. Muller's German shepherd (police) dog, Arno, won a third place in the Tri-State Fair Dog Show, held in Savannah. Lieutenant Muller brought this excellent specimen from Germany upon his relief from the A.F.G.

WILBUR WRIGHT FIELD

OHIO, NOVEMBER 6.

On October 25, at 11 A. M. the "Shenandoah" passed over Wilbur Wright Field. Photographs were taken by the Staff Sergeant Helyne. The entire Field turned out to see the huge craft.

Lt. L. H. Dunlap travelled by air from Wilbur Wright Field to Chanute Field, and from there he proceeded to Richards Field, Kansas City, in a Martin Bomber carrying a load of spare parts.

Lt. G. E. Ballard also made a flight in a Martin Bomber taking supplies to Chanute Field. He carried four enlisted men from the 88th Squadron, who have been assigned to the Air Service Technical School at Chanute Field.

Lt. G. E. Ballard and Lt. H. H. Mills tested some new nightflying DH's, which had been rebuilt in the repair shops. One of them was flown a few days later to Ft. Riley, Kansas. Lt. Paul H. Kemmer being the pilot.

The Officers' Association of Dayton held its first meeting of the season at Memorial Hall, Dayton, Ohio, there was a large attendance of Regular, Reserve and National Guard Officers. The president is Capt. C. G. Brennan, an attorney of Dayton, the vice-president is Maj. A. W. Robins of Wilbur Wright Field; and Capt. R. E. Ellis.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

HAWAII, OCTOBER 19.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wallace McNamara were bridge hosts October 16, inviting Maj. and Mmes. L. S. Hobbs, Samuel A. Gibson, Harold R. Bull, Capt. and Mmes. Maurice G. Stubbs, Harry S. Collins, Paul D. Conner, Capt. L. S. Ostrander, Laurence Mickel, Lts. and Mmes. Claude B. Mickelwait and Everett S. Prouty.

Capt. and Mrs. Joel F. Watson entertained at dinner October 18, for Lt. Col. and Mmes. James P. Barney, Thomas W. Browne, Maj. and C. Flegal, Lts. and Mmes. Bobb S. Mackie and Robert V. Laughlin.

Mrs. Nell S. Edmonds was a bridge tea hostess October 16. Those playing were: Mmes. Howard Laubach, Douglas W. Cairns, Paul E. Peabody, Roy Evans, Samuel A. Gibson, Charles R. Jones, Clarence C. Fenn, Walter T. Scott, Robert W. Nix, George Van W. Pope, Roscoe Ellis, Hyatt F. Newell, Evan K. Meredith, S. C. Ellis, Adam Richmond and Misses Helen and Louise Young. Calling at the tea hour, Mmes. Laurence W. Young, Rob S. Mackie and Bernard A. Byrne.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. James P. Barney honored Miss Frances Fletcher with a bridge Mah Jong party October 17, inviting Maj. John E. McMahon, Capt. and Mmes. Robert H. Crosby, William A. Rounds, Marion I. Voorhes. Lts. and Mmes.

Edward C. Gillette, Richard C. Singer, Albert J. Hastings, Misses Virginia Murphy, Celeste Lyman, Margaret Weeks, Louise Clapp, Marjorie and Miriam Hockman, Lts. James M. Lewis, George D. Rogers, W. W. Hagen, James P. Barney, Jr., Harold F. Handy, Frank A. Henning, George D. Vanture and John B. Murphy.

Capt. and Mrs. George Van W. Pope were hop supper hosts October 18, inviting Maj. and Mmes. Elbert J. Lyman, L. S. Hobbs, Harold R. Bull, William R. Schmidt, Capt. and Mmes. Charles R. Jones, Frederick J. deRohan, Irwin L. Lumis and W. H. Chambers.

Lt. and Mrs. Gilbert Procter had as dinner guests, October 18, Capt. and Mmes. Andrew T. Knight, J. L. McKee, Homer F. Tate, Lts. and Mmes. Leonard S. Smith, Eugene L. Brine, Bernard A. Byrne, Ray E. Cavanaugh, Miss Hope Joselyn and Lt. George D. Rogers.

FORT MCINTOSH

TEXAS, NOVEMBER 13.

The 4th Field Artillery arrived on October 24 to take the place of the 4th Cavalry which had been ordered to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. All the ladies of the regiment motored down together from Fort Sam Houston.

General Charles P. Summerall, commander of the 8th Corps Area, inspected the Post on November 3. A battalion review was staged in the morning for his benefit.

Major and Mrs. Fred Gallup honored the General at dinner that night and Col. and Mrs. P. A. Murphy entertained with a reception in his honor at which all the officers and ladies of the Post were present.

Mrs. O. L. Graham entertained at a bridge party for the new ladies of the Post.

Among those present were: Mesdames P. A. Murphy, Fred Gallup, J. W. Miner, Charles LeBaron Young, John C. Adams, DeCoen, Camp, Elwood, Cass, Sexton, Stubbline and Miss Burke. There were about 15 ladies from Laredo present also.

Miss Burke of Portland, Ore., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. P. A. Murphy for a few weeks.

The Married Ladies Social Club of Laredo entertained the Post Ladies at a tea at the home of Mrs. Moore on Market Street.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Miner were hosts at a luncheon in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John Young and Lt. and Mrs. E. A. Elwood, on Armistice Day.

Capt. Frank Gosnell, whose resignation from the Army has been accepted, left for his home at Baltimore, Md.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15.

Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Lamb were hosts at a bridge supper for 16 on October 23.

Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Crowley received at tea on October 26.

Mrs. W. H. Lamberton was hostess at a luncheon on October 23 in compliment to her sister, Miss Ziser of Schenectady, N. Y. Her guest's were Mmes. Graham, Wilder, Crowley and Miss Happy.

Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Cudlipp were dinner hosts on November 2 to Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Newgarden, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. G. M. MacMullen, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Gallagher, Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Knudson, Lt. P. D. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. W. H. Gordon was "At Home" the afternoon of the 5th to the ladies of the regiment.

Mrs. R. B. Ransom was hostess at a bridge and tea on November 6 for 30 guests. The following afternoon Mrs. P. T. Wolfe gave a bridge party and tea for the ladies of the post.

On November 9 Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Gallagher received at tea in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Carter of Washington, D. C. Capt. and Mrs. G. M. MacMullen were hosts at a bridge party for 20 of their friends on November 11.

Mrs. A. Swift gave a bridge tea on the afternoon of November 12. Maj. and Mrs. C. H. White were dinner hosts to Col. and Mrs. Graham, Maj. and Mrs. Phinney, Maj. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Crowley, Capt. and Mrs. Ransome, and Lts. Maglin and Baker.

FORT MILLS

P. I., OCTOBER 23.

A new bridge club, made up of officers of the Quartermaster Corps and their wives, has been formed. The first meeting was held October 21 at the home of Maj. and Mrs. I. R. Alfante. High scores were made by Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Captain Green.

Mrs. R. M. Carswell entertained at a bridge-dinner on October 22 for Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Wharton, Lts. and Mesdames C. O. Shelton, J. J. Johnson, L. L. Lemmitzer, and A. D. Whitaker.

Capt. and Mrs. M. G. Keeler gave a dinner recently for Maj. C. M. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Hagan, and Lt. and Mrs. N. D. Young.

Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Greenwood entertained at dinner the following guests: Lt. and Mrs. F. H. Koerber, Lt. and Mrs. L. Y. Hartman.

Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Brown gave a bridge-dinner for Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Long, Maj. and Mrs. M. E. Sliney, Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter and Maj. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Wharton entertained at dinner recently for Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Sullivan, Lt. and Mrs. P. W. Lewis, Miss Wharton and J. O. Kelly. Later the party attended the hop.

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